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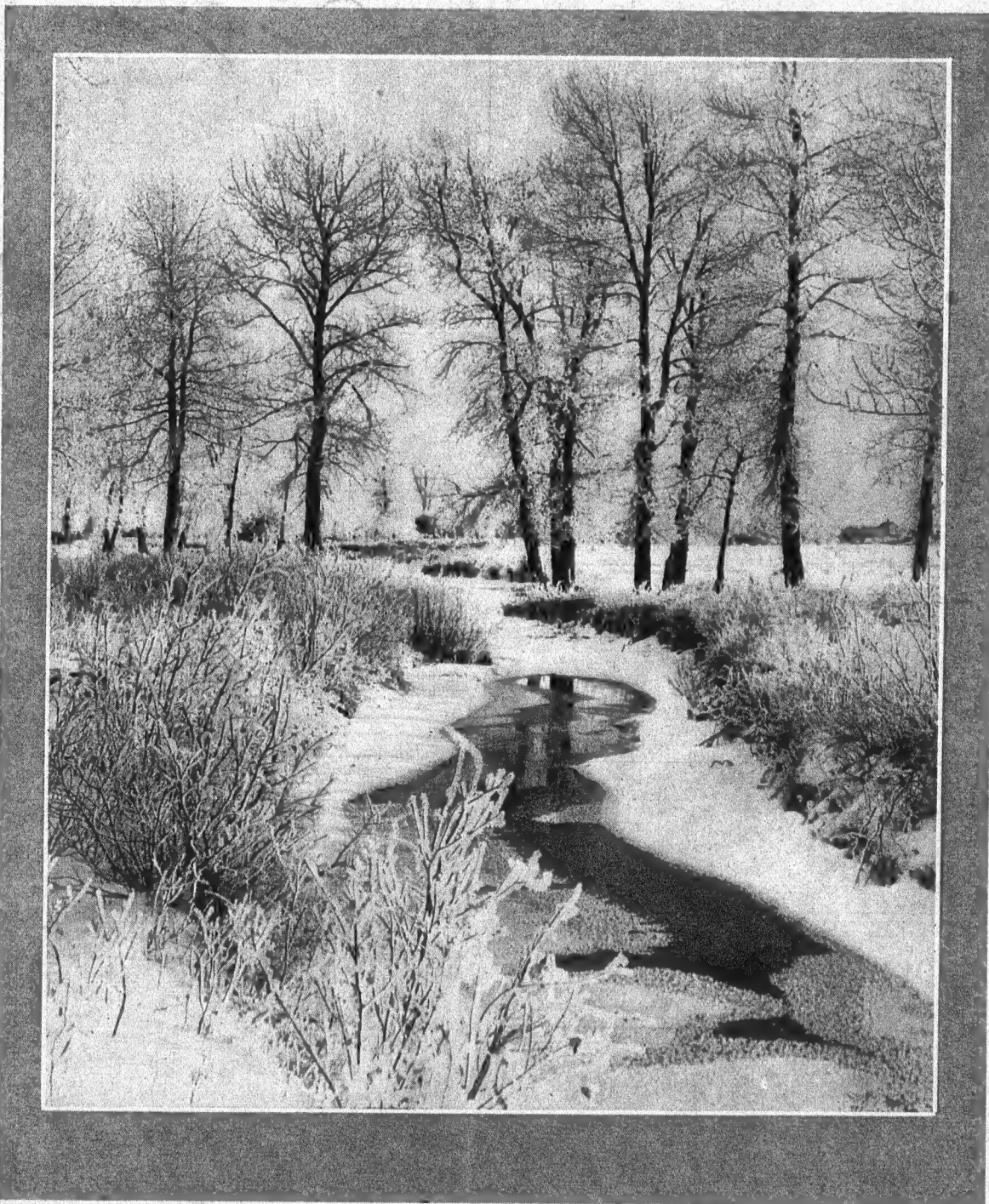
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

January 12, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



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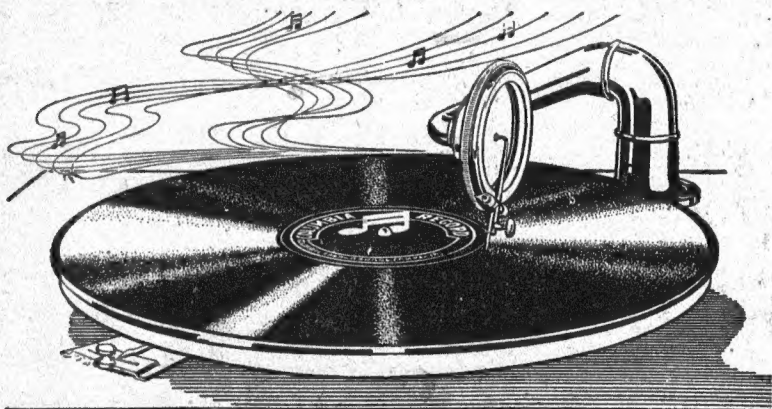
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Entrance Portage Avenue and Smith St., Winnipeg. Take the Elevator at Smith Street Entrance to Dr. Robinson, Dental Specialist

I am the originator of the celebrated Whalebone Plate. When made by me it represents a distinct advance beyond anything previously offered to the public. The teeth are so natural in appearance that detection is impossible.

Have You Tried One of My Sets of Celebrated Whalebone Plates?

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The celebrated Whalebone Plate, the great discovery that has stood the test for years. The lightest, strongest and best plate known; fits any mouth; never drops; no noise when chewing; nearer natural formation of mouth than any artificial plate known; bites corn off the cob; is clean; no bad taste in the mouth. **Guaranteed for 20 years.** Worth \$25.00. Our price, \$10.00.

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I make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces, where one or more teeth have been lost, we replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. I guarantee my work not alone against breakage, but satisfaction for 20 years. My personal attention given all work; honest methods. Written guarantee with all work. Price \$7.00 per tooth.

Over Birks' Jewelry Store. Portage Avenue and Smith St., Winnipeg

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All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for twenty years. Oxygenated gas for painless operations. Easy, sweet and harmless as the sleep of Nature. Somniform Anesthesia, quick and pleasant. Lady attendants. I have testimonials from doctors, lawyers, merchants and laboring men as to my painless methods. High class work and courteous treatment.

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Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday. Always on hand 200 to 500 head to choose from. Horses of all descriptions always on hand. You can buy one or a carload. Horses delivered free of charge to C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.R. stock yards. If you are in need of horses, come and give us a trial. Our prices are right.

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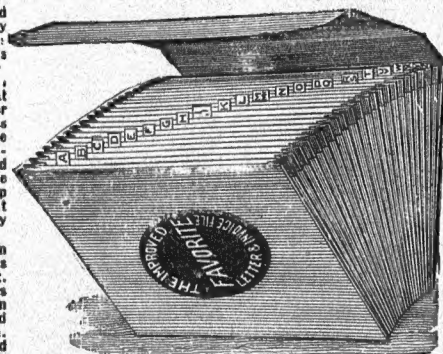
Farmers' Letter File SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship or produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without these EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly.

The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/2 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manila paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years. With each file we supply six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pens and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being pads 8 by 11 inches.

THE FARMERS' LETTER FILE, with six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions for Use" will be mailed to any address for..... **\$1.00**

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A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods. Samples of our work shown and estimates given upon request.

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CANADA'S BEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE DENTAL OFFICE

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES

In addition to the four short courses in agriculture and home economics to be held at Morden, Boissevain, Virden and Neepawa in January, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College have arranged for three short courses to be given at the College during January, February and March. The first of these is a course in Home Economics, which will be held from January 11 to March 31. In order that the instruction given may apply to the needs of the great majority of country girls, three options are given. The first is a course in foods and cooking, household management and home nursing. The second option allows students to take millinery, plain sewing and dress-making, while the third option covers horticulture, dairying and poultry. For this three months' course the fee of \$10 is charged for Manitoba residents and \$20 for students from outside the province.

The second course is called a "Farmers' Short Course," and will comprise a series of practical lectures and demon-

strations on certain subjects. Crop production, soil cultivation, livestock management and farm engineering are the main features of this special farmers' course. It is designed to be thoroughly practical in all its phases. A fee of \$2 only is charged for the above course.

Another short course of six weeks will be given at the College from January 11 to February 22, in Poultry Management. Each student taking this course will have a pen of laying hens to care for, one incubator and brooder to operate, and four chickens to fatten, kill, and dress for market. Besides this practical poultry work, each student will be given practice in judging live and dressed poultry, candling and grading market eggs, constructing colony houses, coops, crates, trap nests, etc. Lectures, demonstrations and practical work, covering all phases of the poultry industry will be given from 9 until 4 every day for six weeks.

WINNIPEG'S WINTER CARNIVAL

Special arrangements are under way to make the Bonspiel season in Winnipeg, during the middle of February, the greatest in the history of the West. The Bonspiel season has always been the biggest winter event in the West, and it is expected this year that from 30,000 to 40,000 people will visit Winnipeg. The Bonspiel itself is the biggest feature of its kind in the world and curlers come from all three prairie provinces and from some of the states to the south. During the Bonspiel season there is also "farmers' week" at the Agricultural College which will bring in hundreds of farmers to attend the various meetings in that course. Arrangements are being made to have a very attractive military program on account of the thousands of soldiers quartered at Winnipeg. Special sporting events of various kinds are also being prepared and all the theatres and moving picture shows are putting on special programs. None of the programs are as yet completed, but will be in the course of the next week.

In order to assist in making a success of this winter carnival in Winnipeg the railways are giving half fares from all parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which will afford an opportunity to thousands of people to come to Winnipeg and do their shopping. The tickets may be purchased at any point at any time between February 12 and 16 and are good to leave Winnipeg at any date up to the 22nd of February. All the business houses of Winnipeg are planning on an exceptionally busy time and there will be special sales and bargains that will attract the visitors. Never before has there been any such effort to provide an attractive entertainment for ten days in the winter time in the city of Winnipeg. In previous years 12,000 to 15,000 people have been in Winnipeg in Bonspiel week, but this year, where there is so much more money in the country and business so brisk, the mayor of the city says that there will be not less than 30,000 visitors, and he fully expects that there will be 40,000.

If one advances constantly in the direction of his dreams and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours.—Thoreau.

We are moving slowly, but inexorably, to victory.—Bonar Law.

Our Sleighs are made from Select Wisconsin Swamp Oak

Bob Sleigh 2 x 5 x 7 ft. with Cast Shoe. Weight 600 lbs. Price:

\$27.00

F.O.B. Watrous, Sask.

Our Sleighs have two coats of paint, striped, stencilled and varnished. If you need a sleigh here is your best chance to get a good sleigh, that will last for years, at a low price.

THE FARMERS MACHINE CO. - Watrous, Sask.

"MAKING MONEY FROM POULTRY"

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The Universal Farm Tractor

The Light
Weight
Tractor
with a
Big Pull



The
Universal
Fills a
Universal
Need

**We Extend a Hearty Invitation
To Our Factory During Bonspiel**

Thousands of farmers will this year take advantage of the one-way fare on all railroads, and come to Winnipeg during Bonspiel, February 12-22. It occurred to us that many would like to see "The Universal Farm Tractor" for themselves. We have, therefore, decided to invite one and all to our plant. Will you come and examine the ideal Light Weight Farm Tractor? Just make a friendly visit and let us demonstrate "The Universal's" vital scientific superiorities. You will not be placed under any obligation whatever to purchase. We merely extend this invitation to examine for yourself because we are so absolutely confident that our workmanship is "expert" thru and thru.

HOW TO GET THERE

Take any car going East past C.P.R. Depot and ask the conductor to put you off at Talbot Avenue. Then walk straight east on C.P.R. tracks. The factory stands on the corner of Chalmers—Just ten minutes' trip in all from the Depot.

A Few Striking Features

The Universal will pull two 14 in. plows in breaking and three in stubble at a speed of two miles per hour. It will pull a 24-disc drill, an 8-ft. cultivator or a 10-ft. disc harrow. It will haul a 4-ton load on practically any road with ease. It will drive any machine requiring belt power up to 18 h.p. capacity. You can use it all the year for sundry chores. It will do more work and better work than a team of horses. Its consumption of gasoline is small, and it will only require feeding when running. It ensures bigger crop areas, increased yields, lower costs and less labor. And your repair parts are within easy reach. Mr. Farmer, you can't do without it. Weight approximately 4,500 lbs. Powerful motor and many other special features.

We will Mail Full Particulars Free

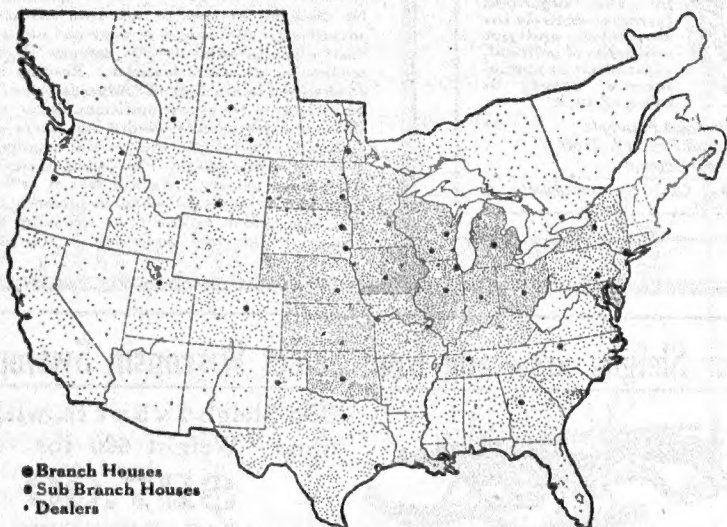
If you cannot come to Winnipeg and desire to obtain further information, it will pay you to write us. Any farmer contemplating purchasing a light weight tractor should have this valuable data before him. Yours for the asking. Clip the Coupon and mail it today.

**Western Steel and
Iron Co. Limited**
Winnipeg, Man.

THE WESTERN STEEL AND IRON CO. LTD.
Please send me, free of charge, all literature
and price of the Universal Farm Tractor
Name _____ Address _____
Jan 12, 1916
(C.O.D.)

NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers, prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.

Every State a Case State



always near, measured by minutes and hours instead of days. But not all tractors have such a service back of them. Of course the Case is most free from troubles because of its experienced design and workmanship.

Every farmer who is studying the tractor situation wants to know something about the different companies, particularly the leaders. Case tractors, because they are commanding the spotlight, are of special interest. Farmers want to know about the international organization of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, particularly in the United States and Canada. The reason for this interest is that service is a big feature to the buyer.

In the United States and Canada the Case Company has 9000 dealers and 44 branch houses. This means that whenever a tractor needs attention, service and parts are near. Thinking farmers know that any tractor—barring none—might have a slight mishap during the rush season, when even a day's delay is costly. Sending to a far-away factory would mean delay. *But not so with a Case.* Help is

No Orphan Tractors in the Case Family

If you travel around your state and the neighboring ones, you will find many farmers who are handicapped by lack of nearby tractor service. They will surely buy their next tractor from a well-organized concern like the Case Company, which has had 74 years' experience in the agricultural field. You will also find farmers owning Case tractors who do not worry. As you talk and compare, your business judgment will make you think of price and performance, but also of reputation and experience behind the tractor. Price isn't all, nor quality. Yet Case leads in these two features, just as it leads in service. Most farmers appreciate the work done by us in their interest since we started in 1842. But sentiment alone is not making men choose Case tractors. They are coming to Case because of the combination of good points—low price, performance, reliability and service.

The Coming of the Case

As more and more men see and use the Case, they become dissatisfied with lesser quality. It is the old story of our long experience surpassing experimental engineering. Our chief engineer in the gas tractor department says: "To design a successful tractor one has to know, from actual experience and experiment, the work in the field that the machine is to be called upon to do. Yet many disregard this primary principle of everyday service. Access should be possible to every part of the motor without having to dismantle it. By inaccessibility you lose time, lose profits, and become dissatisfied. I would advise the prospective tractor purchaser to



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

choose a tractor with an accessible motor." If you have attended the tractor demonstrations you appreciate the importance of what he says.

Where Case Triumphs

The Case 10-20 will replace more than five horses and handle three plows with ease, under ordinary conditions. It is adapted to all kinds of farm work. Besides field work, it drives an 18-inch Case separator, operates a silo filler, hauls, etc. Then remember, above all things, that the motor is a special Case design, made entirely by Case for tractor work, not assembled. You know our experience and success with other machinery. Our tractor is designed to be equally famous. All parts of the motor are easily accessible, so no dismantling is necessary for any adjustment. When, for instance, you have to take up main bearings or crank-pin bearings, *you do not have to remove the magneto or the camshaft or the oil pump.* Access is obtained by removing a simple cover to

which nothing is attached. Remember, too, that all working parts are enclosed and fully protected.

Consider weight, and do not forget that the Case 10-20 weighs less than any other tractor of equal capacity.

Reckon the value of the drive wheel traveling on unplowed land instead of down in the furrow, where it would pack the soil.

Then, when you hear of some farmer who has had trouble getting over soft spots or extra hard pulls, remember that the idler wheel on *this Case* tractor can be locked in from the operator's seat and used as a driver in such emergencies.

Consider all these things, make comparisons, and you are bound to decide that the Case 10-20 at \$800, f. o. b. Racine, is cheaper than those costing less. Especially when you remember the reputation of the company, our 44 branch houses and 9000 dealers. Write today for more information about the Case 10-20 as well as our 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60.



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

Leaders in Other Lines of Agricultural Machinery

Casesteam engines, Casethreshing machines, Case road machinery, Case automobiles—each Case product is a dominant factor in its own field. Write today for our complete Case Catalog. It is an album of information that should be under the reading lamp in every farm sitting room. It is beautifully printed, with many interesting scenes and reproductions in color. No farmer should miss having it. Especially when it costs you only one penny for a postal card to get it. Merely write, "Send me your general machinery catalog."

SEND TO DAY
For the
CASE Catalog
Your Name on a
Postal Will Do

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc. 729 Erie St. **RACINE, WIS.** 360)

Founded 1842

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Manitoba—Winnipeg, Princess and James Streets

Ontario—Toronto, 345-349 Dufferin Street

Saskatchewan—Regina, Broad Street and 8th Avenue. Saskatoon, Queen Street and 2nd Avenue

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 12th, 1916

THE BRANDON CONVENTION

The work of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention at Brandon, 1916, well upheld the traditions of that great farmers' organization. More than 600 farmers and a considerable number of their wives were in attendance. The program covered a wide range of subjects, dealing not only with the intimate problems of agriculture, but also with the wider questions of citizenship which vitally affect every farm home. Thruout the whole convention, beginning with President Henders' address and cropping up in the addresses and remarks of the delegates, there was a determined spirit for the prosecution of the present war until the armies of the Allies are triumphant. Again and again delegates and officers declared that not in any way would they hamper the government in the prosecution of the war, but would lend every possible assistance. Even on the question of commandeering the wheat which a great many delegates felt was not justified the prevailing opinion was that they should take it for granted that the government had good cause for its action and therefore they would not attempt to criticize. A great many of the delegates had sons at the front "doing their bit" to maintain the principles of freedom and democracy thruout the world. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is represented in this war by some of the best manhood of Manitoba and tho the Association has its own problems to be solved yet the members are determined that first and foremost the nation must be freed of the danger hanging over it.

There was also a feeling of gratification among the delegates over the fact that a number of the reforms for which they have contended for many years are shortly to be placed upon the statute books of Manitoba. The Association has an enviable record in its attitude towards democratic questions that affect the welfare of the people as a whole. It was therefore very pleasing for them to know that at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature the government is pledged to enact legislation providing for Direct Legislation, the enfranchisement of women, a referendum on prohibition, local option in taxation, bonding produce merchants and regulating the produce trade and the erection of public abattoirs. On all of these questions the Manitoba Grain Growers have expressed themselves very strongly and a great deal of their energy in the past has been devoted to propaganda work in favor of these great reforms. It was quite natural therefore that as these questions seemed practically settled they did not develop as much debate as in previous conventions and this fact allowed more attention to be given to the other problems which are not yet so near a satisfactory settlement.

There was considerable discussion on the question of co-operation and the reports from local Associations indicated that co-operative buying is steadily growing among the farmers thruout the whole province. The old co-operative bill which has been on the statute books of Manitoba for many years has been found to be unsatisfactory and a resolution was passed by the convention asking that a new co-operative bill, which will permit and assist in the development of co-operative trading, be passed at the present session. It is understood that the government is favorable to such legislation and it is hoped that it also will become law during the next few weeks.

During the past year there has been a decided increase in the number of women members of the Association and this year they took a larger part in the program than ever before. The women who addressed the convention showed themselves well informed on the questions of interest to the Association and it was readily seen that the advent of the

women to the organization would be a very decided factor in the education of the farm women of Manitoba and also the coming generation of farmers and farmers' wives. The women are devoting considerable attention to rural schools and this is one direction in which there is great possibility of valuable service. As the women of Manitoba will have the vote before many months it is anticipated that there will be a very steady and considerable growth in the women membership of the Association. This has long been desired by the leaders of thought in the Association and when the women get the vote they will be even a greater strength to the Association than ever in the past.

The change in the constitution by which one director is elected from each federal constituency gives an increase in the board of directors and makes it more representative than it was under the old system. The delegates, however, showed their confidence in the work of the officials by re-electing the old board and adding on new ones to represent the new districts. One of the important resolutions passed was that in favor of doing more aggressive propaganda work in support of the policies of the Association which will no doubt result in a very large increase in the distribution of propaganda literature. It is hoped that the enthusiasm generated at the convention will be carried to the local Associations and that it will result in a large increase in membership and development of greater activities among the local branches.

A FREE WHEAT CHALLENGE

As the Dominion Government has steadily refused to grant the Grain Growers their very reasonable request for free wheat, the Grain Growers of Manitoba have decided to place the matter in a new light before the government and give them an opportunity to test public opinion on that question alone. At the present time the federal constituencies of Lisgar and Brandon are vacant owing to the resignations of W. H. Sharpe, M.P., and Sir James Aikens, M.P., to contest seats in the recent provincial elections. The Lisgar constituency is almost entirely rural, while Brandon contains Brandon city as well as a considerable area of the rural district surrounding it. The Brandon convention passed a unanimous resolution providing that if by-elections are held in these two constituencies they will nominate candidates on the platform of "free wheat" alone and the Association has pledged itself to support these candidates in every honorable way. This is an open challenge to the Dominion Government on the question of free wheat. If the government desires to test public opinion among the farmers of Manitoba on free wheat here is an opportunity to do so without the possibility of the entire government being defeated as would be the case in a general election. The Grain Growers have devoted themselves to the study of this question and they know beyond the shadow of a doubt that the opening of the American market would be of decided advantage to Western grain growers. But even greater than the actual financial advantage is the fact that it would give the Grain Growers absolute freedom to market their grain wherever they wish, which at the present time is denied them. On the statute books of the United States at the present time there is a standing offer for free exchange of wheat and wheat products. The Canadian Parliament will be in session in a few days and by passing an act placing wheat and wheat products on the free list Canadian wheat would automatically enter United States markets free of duty. The decision of the Brandon convention to contest the Lisgar and Brandon

seats on the question of free wheat is a fair and reasonable offer and it would give the Dominion Government an idea as to how public opinion stands on this question. The Grain Growers are ready for the test any time.

MANITOBA BREEDERS' MEETINGS

The annual meetings of the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Associations were very well attended and a great success. One of the outstanding features was the confidence expressed on all sides as to the great future ahead of the breeder of livestock. There can be no question that the importance of livestock on the farm is being realized by the great majority of farmers and it is also a fact that the country will develop and prosper as increased attention is given to the production of livestock on these Western prairie farms. A very practical discussion arose concerning some suggestions made on how to keep the farm herd free from tuberculosis. Undoubtedly this is a serious problem and the scourge of tuberculosis can only successfully be combated by a combined and continued effort on the part of all owners of livestock. The very sensible methods outlined by the representative of the Dominion Health of Animals branch whereby the least possible financial loss need be sustained by the farmer having infected animals in his herd appealed to all breeders present and it is to be hoped that definite steps will be taken by every farmer to control the spread of this very prevalent disease. The members of the committee representing the livestock breeders, which was suggested to enquire into ways and means of controlling the spread of tuberculosis, should be in a position to offer some very practical advice as soon as reasonable time has elapsed for investigational purposes. The value of having one particular breed of livestock in any single locality was emphasized on several occasions thruout the meetings. The discussion on breeders' clubs brought out this idea, but it was emphasized more forcibly still during the talk on the livestock industry as viewed from the stockyards. Dealers will pay a premium on a carload of stock which is uniform in size, color and type and well finished. In order to obtain such in any locality community breeding should be practiced. As mixed farming becomes more general the interests of the livestock men and the grain growers will become more common. As a matter of fact a large proportion of the members of the breeders' associations also belong to the grain growers, so that it was only natural that a resolution brought in by the Livestock Shippers' Association demanding that the charge of a half of one per cent. made by the packers on all stock they bought to cover any losses they might sustain thru animals rejected by the health inspectors' department on account of disease, should be abolished was unanimously passed at a joint meeting of the breeders and grain growers. Thruout the meetings it was evident that by applying the principles of co-operation to every branch of farm work a very greatly increased measure of prosperity could be ensured on all farms.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

In the beginning of the organized farmers' campaign for better conditions there was a wide demand for investigation concerning similar problems in other countries of the world. It is very helpful to have the experience of the other fellow who has faced and perhaps solved the problem with which you are confronted. It was partially to supply this need and to collect this information that The Grain Growers' Guide was established. During the past eight years The Guide has gathered a tremendous amount of information from every important country in the world dealing

with agricultural, political, social and economic conditions and questions. The readers of The Guide have had more information on these subjects placed before them than the readers of any other paper in the country, and it is generally admitted that the farmers of Western Canada are better informed on economic questions than they are in other parts of the country. Naturally it is impossible to publish in The Guide all the information available on these questions. To supply the demand, however, The Guide began collecting and investigating books dealing with these subjects from all corners of the earth. As suitable books were discovered they were announced in The Guide and our readers began to purchase. Slowly but steadily the demand grew until it was found necessary to collect these books into a catalog. The demand for reading matter became keener and the variety of subjects greater till The Guide found it necessary to put out a catalog of books different from that published by anybody else in the land. The establishment of our Book Department and the publication of our book catalog was largely to fill the requirements and demands of our readers to give them information and assistance in meeting the problems of the country. It has taken years of labor to locate and investigate and select the best books on economics, sociology, politics, agriculture, fiction, biography, etc., but we consider that the work so done is a part of the service which The Guide should render to its readers and a steadily growing demand for books has proven the wisdom of this belief. Thousands of farm homes are now selecting reading matter from the book catalog of The Guide and are building for themselves a library which will grow in value and usefulness as the years go by. There is no better investment than good books. Children who are brought up to read good literature in their own homes will have open to them sources of knowledge, instruction and pleasure denied to those who have never learnt the value of books. Any person may secure a copy of The Guide book catalog free upon request.

PRIDE OF PROFESSION

There is possibly no class of people who as a whole have exhibited less pride in their own occupation or profession than farmers. They have occupied a position in the background for so many years that many of them seem to think that it is their rightful position. "Oh, I am only an old moss back" is an expression heard among farmers altogether too frequently. Farmers' wives also are too much inclined to apologize for the cut of their clothes when compared with their town or city friends. As long as the farmers and their wives have not proper pride in their own occupation and in rural life generally it will be difficult to command the proper respect from people engaged in other callings. The day has largely passed when city people sneer at or poke fun at the people from the country, but the country people themselves have not yet quite realized this fact themselves and are great sinners in this respect. Too often they have an idea when they go to the city on a visit that they are very "green" and are continually attracting attention by their awkwardness. There is not a tenth part of the truth in this that they believe. They may not be entirely familiar with city life conditions yet they are not "green" and there is nobody laughing at them. The country boy visiting the city is not so "green" as the city boy visiting the country and the same applies to their elders. It is time the farmers and their wives ceased entirely to apologize for being farmers. There is no reason why they should apologize. They are engaged in the very highest occupation or profession in the land and to make a success of their work requires on the average a greater degree of intelligence, industry and perseverance than is required in any other occupation. The very fact that they are inclined to consider themselves less shrewd than their city friends renders them an easier prey to the crooked schemes of the city promoters and also makes it more difficult for them to assume and demand the position and the rights to which they are entitled. Let us have an end of the

apologizing attitude and stand upon the dignity of our calling. We will respect ourselves more by so doing and our own self respect will bring the respect of others.

The liquor dealers of Manitoba claim to be greatly alarmed at the loss which will fall upon the farmers if prohibition closes the breweries and reduces the demand for malting barley. It is natural to suppose that if people stop drinking beer and other liquors, they and their families will be able to eat more bacon, and since it takes four or five pounds of barley to produce a pound of pork and only an ounce or two to make a pint of beer, the farmers are not likely to worry very much.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General, has pointed out to us that the interest on the Canadian war debt and also the pension payments are being met out of the current revenue, and that on this account the war stamp is really providing revenue for war purposes.

The Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers' parliaments will soon be held and the world will again know that the farmers of Western Canada are gaining in strength and are certain to accomplish their purpose in the near future.

If you have a friend who believes in the beauties of the protective tariff, give him a copy of "Protection or Free Trade" by Henry George. If he will read it his conversion will not be long delayed.

If the Dominion Government has any doubts as to the demand for "free wheat" the chances to settle the matter are excellent.

The development of co-operative trading among the farmers of the West has saved them an immense amount of money already and the movement has only begun.

A farmer who believes in Free Trade should do something in support of the principle.



DIRECTORS AND WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1916

Back row (left to right): Mrs. F. Williamson, Strathclair; Robt. Fisher, Oakbank; Mrs. J. Barrett, Bagot; Albert McGregor, Arden; Mrs. Albert McGregor, Arden. Second row standing: Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville; Peter Wright, Myrtle; W. H. English, Harding; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; T. W. Knowles, Emerson; E. H. Weineke, Stony Mountain. Three women standing: Mrs. W. H. English, Harding (Women's Provincial Secretary); Mrs. Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek Station; Mrs. J. J. Scarf, Dauphin. Front row, seated: Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; J. S. Wood, Oakville (Vice-President); R. C. Henders, Culross (President); Mrs. A. Tooth, Eli (Second Vice-President); R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains. Two of the directors, P. D. McArthur, Longburn, and D. S. McLeod, Goodlands, were absent owing to illness.

Henders' Presidential Address

The following is the address of President R. C. Henders, at the opening session of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention held at Brandon

On January 5, 6 and 7

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I welcome you to our thirteenth annual convention. Each gathering has been held thus far in the city of Brandon, a city centrally located in a splendid agricultural district with the best of transportation facilities, offering sufficient accommodation in her hotels and homes to meet our requirements, and a general citizenship imbued with the spirit of fraternity and hospitality to such an extent that those who are fortunate enough to be her guests are sure to feel perfectly at home.

Our visits to Brandon have given us glimpses of city life and city problems that have been educational in tendency and uplifting in character, and I would like to entertain the belief that our gatherings in this city, for the discussion of problems economic and rural, have as an educational force had a tendency to clarify and extend the vision of some of its inhabitants, and that perhaps the conclusion reached by a large number of those interested is that both rural and urban life are essential in nation building, and especially that it is impossible to have successful urban life unless you see to it that there is first built up and maintained a virile, intelligent and prosperous rural life.

For Freedom, Liberty and Democracy

The year now drawing to a close has been somewhat unique. The awful war is still with us. The terrible struggle in defence of freedom, liberty and the principles of true Democracy is still being carried on. Each day is taking its toll of men and money, and must continue to do so for some considerable time, as far as we can see at present. 'Tis true there are some hopeful signs. To the close observer it would appear as tho the forces of the enemy were beginning to show signs of weakness. Their aggressive moves are neither as numerous, as vigorous nor as well sustained as they formerly were, and the intimation of internal unrest, of suffering and of open criticism of those responsible for the war, tells us all too plainly that a crisis is approaching, and that if we would make the most of it when it does come, we must be in a position, because of our superiority in men, munitions and generalship, not only to strike but to strike decisively. If, therefore, we would do our part, our ranks must be kept filled. Every young man unencumbered must be made to feel that he is not doing his duty while he hears but does not heed his country's call.

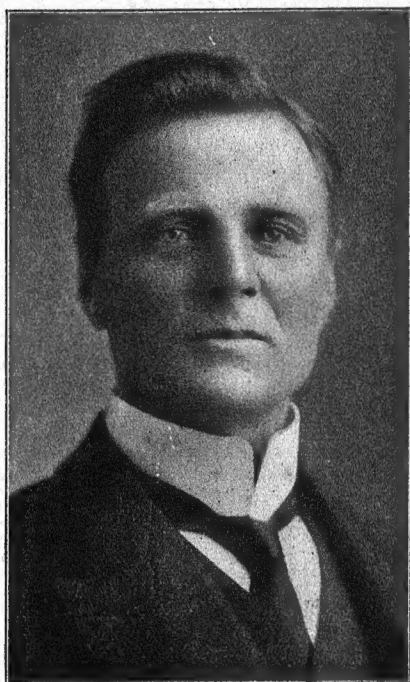
The Farmers' Duty

And we who are debarred from going to the front must feel that on us rests equal responsibility. We, too, must serve, whether it be in the manufacture of the munitions of war or the manufacture of food and clothing supplies. There must be no shirking on our part. Each for himself and herself must answer the question, "Am I doing my duty?" And what is my duty at this time? Surely nothing less than the full measure of my ability. If the man who deserts the ranks or betrays the plans of the army is looked upon as a traitor and is worthy of punishment, of how much more severe punishment should we be found worthy who, by the supply of imperfect food or munitions, place the possibilities of success of the whole campaign in jeopardy. I do not think that the prices received by the producers of food supplies have been abnormal. Indeed, I think it can easily be shown that they have not been sufficiently remunerative under the present cost of production in normal years to keep the agricultural industry in a healthy condition.

Ocean Freight Rates

The same cannot, however, be said of the handling of these supplies from the time they leave the producer till they reach the consumer. The many tolls that are taken in the handling of these supplies should be carefully looked into, and should be adjusted so that there would be only a reasonable remuneration allowed in each case for the service rendered. Take one item as an illustration, the ocean freight rate. Not many years ago an eight cents per bushel rate was looked upon by most people as an exorbitant charge for ocean carriage, and there were serious demands made for an investigation with a view to a reduction of these charges. Since that time—only a few years ago—the rates have increased to such an extent that today I believe the rate varies from 37 cents to 40 cents per bushel for ocean carriage.

If the government found it necessary a few weeks ago to commandeer the wheat and food supplies, which they say was done in order that the prices to the allied consumers in war times should not be unduly enhanced, then I say that equal or



R. C. HENDERS, President
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

even greater responsibility must rest upon the government to see that all transportation charges are reduced to a reasonable paying basis. If it be true, and I am so informed, that the owners of a large number of our ocean transports are receiving such high carrying charges at the present time that one successful ocean voyage will net them enough profit to pay for such transport at a full present valuation, at a time when every national resource of men and means should be handled to the greatest possible advantage, there ought to be a means provided to deal with such unscrupulous conduct, and those who have charge of affairs must see to it that a continuation or repetition of such conduct must not obtain.

The Patriotic Acre

Just a word in passing about our Patriotic Acre proposition. I fear that the object we had in view has to some extent been lost sight of. In looking over the reports of contributions to the different Patriotic Funds, it is quite noticeable that the contributions were almost invariably connected with the towns and villages, and that the rural part of the population, while contributing along with their respective town or village, did not so appear. It might very well be asked under these circumstances, what was the country doing? In order to overcome this difficulty we inaugurated, at our last convention, a scheme by which each farmer would have the privilege of contributing the proceeds of the crop grown on at least one acre of his farm. By this means we hoped to give our rural population an opportunity to show their loyalty and devotion to the Empire and the cause. I know that there are some who will raise objections. One will say that the urban population has not made such a specific appeal as you are making; another will say that our municipality is dealing with the matter, and in my taxes I am making or expect to make my contribution; while still another will say that he does not believe in placing a tax on people, this should be a voluntary contribution. So it is, or, I should say, very nearly so. You see our suggestion is very elastic. While it specifies how low down we think you ought to start, there is no limit the other way, and you can go just as far as you like in the other direction.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is no time for hyper-criticism. When men, the flower of the nation, are coming forward and placing themselves on the altar of service to do and to die if need be in the defence of principles which we deem more precious than life, when fathers and mothers, daughters and wives are saying to sons, brothers and husbands, "Go, go, and God bless you," saying it tho their very hearts are breaking, shall we, thru any indifference or selfish motive, fail to measure up to the responsibility that rests upon us? No, no, there shall be no holding back on our part; nothing shall be left undone until that false system of militarism, built upon

that false foundation of "might is right," shall have been put down, and the principles of true Democracy shall have been established.

I therefore desire that there shall be mapped out by this convention a scheme commensurate with the needs of the hour, that words may be spoken that will send each delegate home to his respective local association fired with a zeal that will not be satisfied until every farmer in the province shall have had at least an opportunity afforded him to make his contribution, be it large or small, in support of our national honor—yes, I verily believe, our national life.

An End of War

While I have thus spoken, I am not unmindful of the expressions I gave utterance to on this subject in this place some two years ago. Then I deplored and denounced the spirit of militarism. I do the same today. I cannot help but think that the nations of the world at the present time are passing thru this baptism of blood, because there were in each nation those who believed and propagated this most atrocious doctrine, as expressed in that most dangerous and, shall I say, damnable statement, viz.: "That the way to insure peace is for the nations in times of peace to prepare for war."

"As a man thinketh." So, if we are thinking about war, evolving methods of warfare, manufacturing the munitions of war and discussing the possibilities of success in war, the natural sequence and, I submit, the only natural sequence, is just what we are experiencing today. What a vision the old prophet had—looking down thru the centuries seeing the development of another set of principles of human life and action; oh, what a vision—when he said: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Neither shall they learn war any more."

An International Court

And shall we not hope, yes, expect, that out of this horrible war there shall come forth men of all nations who shall say that this war shall be the last war, that when the barbarism of militarism has been destroyed, and it must be destroyed utterly, there then shall be established some supreme judicial international court with absolute power to adjust and administer international affairs? Methods of diplomacy, good offices of mediation, treaties and a court of arbitration have proved valuable for the settlement of international disputes, and will be useful, but something more is needed, viz.: An international court of justice, clothed with the power to enforce its own decrees. Behind this court and subject to its orders there should be a police force comprised of national units of air, land and sea forces, dedicated by the several nations to the service of peace. Only by some such out and out commitment of the cause of peace can we hope to change the age-long custom of the world. Disarmament can only come when a sense of security and mutual trust has been produced among the nations. Then every frontier of the world may become like the three thousand unfortified miles between the United States and Canada. In the meantime, militarism must be crushed, and to this cause we must dedicate our men and our millions and nothing must be allowed to creep into our plans that would destroy confidence or unanimity of action.

Educational Work

Coming to deal more particularly with the work of our association, I would like to dwell on a few phases of our work which show signs of progress that are very encouraging, and first of all I would like to deal with the educational feature of our work. When we entered upon the study of social questions and began to make pronouncements on social conditions and social injustice, it will be within the memory of all present the kind of reception our pronouncement received. Some laughed us to scorn; others called us visionaries; others said we were advocating the principles of the rankest socialism and the introduction of the principles we advocated would overthrow our whole social and political economy; others, crushed because of the weight of the burdens they were carrying, said it is no use, there is no help for it, and even the Christian church seemed to have so far lost sight of the fundamental teachings of the great Teacher that it was contenting itself with spending so much of its time and energy in trying to get men ready to die and go to heaven, that very little thought was given to the study of social and economic questions, and the very important teaching of the Christ along these lines. There was more churchology than Christology preached. Each sect

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A Desert Eden

A NOVELETTE

By Edwin L. Sabin

Continued from Last Week

"Si, padre," assented the girl from time to time, comprehending. Her brow knitted in puzzled way. The priest ceased, and she turned upon Daviess.

"What is the fourth dimension, Danny?"

"Did he mention that?"

"Yes. I'm sure he did. We're it. Only I don't understand."

"You've heard of it, tho?"

She nodded, wide-eyed.

"Just a little, Danny. It's something besides length, breadth and thickness, isn't it?"

"It's the next step beyond the cube. We can see the cube, but we could not see more than the cube. That would be two bodies occupying the same space, probably; therefore, one of the bodies would be invisible until we were educated into seeing its fourth dimension. I've always thought that mediums and Indian fakirs demonstrate the fourth dimension. Spirits, you know. We're it, are we? Good!"

Her hand slipped timidly into his.

"We don't occupy the same space, do we, Danny? You're there, and I'm here."

"We occupy the same space as the atoms of air, I guess. So the colonel and your mother saw the air instead of us. But I'm not explaining."

She snuggled beside him.

"We do occupy the same space, dear," she ventured. "I'm you and you're I, because we love each other."

"Sure. That fourth dimension is nothing new, girlie. It's as old as the first Adam and Eve are. Older than the padre—and he's too old for figures. Has he been here long?"

"Centuries. He says he was one of the early Spanish fathers to the Pueblo missions. The people that lived on this mesa understood the fourth dimension. It was a mesa of wonders. Now there is only this little bit of it left; the rest was washed away by a great storm. He is alone. He tends his garden and blesses God. He saw us when we came, and he waited for us to see him. We are the first visitors in many, many years."

"But ask him why we caught it—I mean, why we're fourth dimension."

"I did. He only said, 'Quien sabe? It is the way of the mesa and the will of God.' Will papa and mama catch it, too?"

"Shouldn't wonder. That would be quite a job. They're more bulky."

The girl laughed drowsily.

"Isn't it funny?" she cooed. "And very nice? Now I think I should like to sleep. May I?"

The old priest spoke.

"What did he say?"

"Oh!" The girl sat upright. She had flushed. "Let's go back, Danny. Maybe we ought to go back. I didn't think."

"But what's the matter, girlie?"

"He asked—if we're married!"

"What did you tell him?"

"No."

"Not yet, you should have said."

Scarlet, she started to rise.

"I'm going back. Now, he asks if we are Christians, of the true faith. Are we, Danny?"

"He means Catholics."

"I'll tell him we're Christians, but we aren't Catholics. We're Unitarians." She did. The old priest spoke gently again, smiling.

"What next?" demanded the young man.

She as still scarlet, flaming beautifully; but she bravely translated.

"Of course, he doesn't understand what Unitarian is; but he says he'll marry us. Oh, Danny, take me back! If you won't, I'll go alone."

The instincts of her maidenhood were struggling. She panted and rebelled.

"We ought to go back. Mama says our being out this way isn't decent. Come, please. Please, Danny. Don't you see?"

She stood for flight.

"Sure, girlie, if you feel that way now. But you're safe here. You can sleep in the cave. Between being here, with the old priest, and being there where you can't be seen, I should think you'd rather be here."

"He can't be seen, either—can he?"

"You see him."

"I see mama, too." She paused, irresolute.

"He expects you to stay. He's getting a place ready for you, isn't he?"

The priest spoke again, with a gesture which, like all his gestures, was a benediction.

"He says for me to rest in peace; he calls me 'daughter.' I believe I will, Danny. I'm—so—tired and sleepy. I don't care. It seems far—over to—the other place."

She swayed, as if yielding to the hypnotic stillness of the moon-bathed open. With a little laugh, and a murmur of thanks and relief, she cuddled down upon the dried grass at the rear of the cave, under the cross.

The old priest, smiling, with his finger indicated the symbol above her.

"Where are you going, Danny?"

"Just outside, somewhere."

"Not far. Don't go very far. I want you near me."

"I'll be where you can call me. All you have to do is to speak."

She sighed luxuriously, pillowing her head upon her curved arm.

"Good night, dear."

"Good night, Danny."

The old priest was kneeling in the entrance to the cave; his lips moved steadily; his hands were

and his plump spouse—drooping, leaning against one another, a caricature upon Cupid's pranks, yet also a picture not without its pathos.

When Daviess awakened the silver sheen had been changed to a rosy glow. But this alone heralded the day and the sun; for no twitter of rejoicing birds uplifted; the mesa knew no stir; it lay prone, silence-bound, as if awed by the majesty of the dawn as it had been by the wonder of the night.

So Daviess also lay a moment longer, unwinking, motionless, gathering his thought; then he stood.

He surveyed, expectant, uncertain, the entrance of the cave. Was Bowie safe? Surely.

The form of the old priest was gone from the doorway; but in another direction it appeared, with noiseless tread bearing from the reservoir pool the jar of water.

This he set within the cave; and kneeling at one side, and facing the young man, smiled that sweet smile, and by gesture blessed him.

He beckoned him to follow; at the reservoir they laved their hands and faces. The garden plants were straightening their tops after their night's repose. The hoe lay as left.

When they returned to the cave the first beams of the sun were striking it full, and shone pinkly upon Bowie, waiting, fresh and youthful and glorious to view. The night's rest had vivified her.

"Hello!" she greeted.

"Hello, dearie!"

He would have kissed her, but she declined. Her soft hand detained him; that was all.

"Not any more, Danny," she said. The old priest was looking benignly on.

"We mustn't. We're going to wake up. Things are different in the daytime. And he can't marry us, you know. He can't possibly—can he?"

"He can, if we give him the chance."

She shook her head soberly. She released his hand.

"No. We must wake up. I ought to go back to mama. I've behaved dreadfully, and I suppose I'm disgraced forever."

The old priest spoke. He seemed troubled.

"It's the breakfast, Danny," explained the girl. "He says his fare is only dried corn—just a few mouthfuls. We are welcome to it. But I told him we must go."

"What about a squash pie?"

She dimpled; but she was resolved.

"No; we must go. He doesn't mention squashes. Come. Good-by, father."

She held out her hand to their host. He took it. His mien was still troubled. He spoke earnestly in his liquid Spanish.

"Won't he go with us?" asked Daviess.

"They wouldn't see him. I'll tell them about him. They won't believe it, of course. I'm disgraced, and so are you, Danny. Maybe we can get there before they're awake; but I shall tell them."

Daviess extended his hand, also. The old priest held it gently.

He blessed them; and, looking back thru the cedars, they witnessed him gazing, as if sadly, after them.

"He said we'd come back again. He wants to marry us, Danny. But he can't—can he? Do you think we'll ever be back in the garden with him?"

"We'll try it," assured Daviess.

Again they fled—out of paradise into the world. The sun was flooding warmly the open. There was no dew.

The air was soft and pellucid, and above the edges of the mesa it shimmered. No speck flecked the blue; no sound arose, not even the passage of their quick steps.

The impromptu camp was as left; altho ages, instead of a few hours, seemed to have passed, the aeroplane rested undisturbed, its one fin canted slightly; near it was the wireless apparatus; and there beneath the pinon were the colonel and lady, bolstering one another, fond even in slumber.

The sun shone in upon them—a disturbing element; for as, halting uncertainly and guiltily before, the truant couple surveyed, the colonel stirred and muttered, contorting his face:

Continued on Page 28



SHE STARED WILDLY ABOUT HER

upon his breast, in humility before the mystery which he was invoking.

The moonlight enveloped him. But the rear of the cave, where reclined the girl, was cut off by shadow. Daviess withdrew, and stretched himself under a cedar. The dried fronds were a soft, fragrant mattress.

"Danny."

"What?"

"But he can't marry us. We're heretics."

"Would that cut any figure out here?"

"Of course."

The old priest had ceased his audible devotions. He stretched himself across the entrance for sleep.

There was a space of silence. But the girl, troubled, must argue.

"I don't see how he can, if we're heretics."

"He ought to be the judge."

"He may not understand. A Catholic can't marry Protestants—can he, Danny?"

"Go to sleep, girlie."

Her voice trailed off drowsily and died away. Amid the silence and the moonshine of the haunted mesa they all slept.

Slept likewise, at the pinon camp, the colonel

Manitoba Directors' Report

The following report, showing the work accomplished by the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association during the past year, was presented to the Brandon Convention by Director Peter Wright, of Myrtle, on behalf of the Board

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your Directors, in presenting this, their thirteenth annual report, are gratified to be able to report the continuous prosperity of our Association. We have at the present time the largest membership in the history of our association, and especially is this true of the paid-up membership. But it is not only in numbers that we have made advancement, but in the spirit and enthusiasm that prevails. Our membership stands on a considerably higher level than it has ever done before. Our objective aims are higher. In the early years of our association, our time and thoughts were principally occupied in discussing and trying to remove grievances and disabilities in connection with marketing and transportation of our produce. But now, while we don't, and don't intend to, neglect these things, our aims and the trend of discussion in many of our branch associations has been along educational lines and has been calculated to encourage thought and development on the part of our members—more especially, as was intended, in the minds of the young people of our rural communities. In this connection the

it was subscribed. We would advise that all who have not already redeemed their pledges, or who wish to contribute to this fund, should do so as early as possible and that all contributions be paid thru the Grain Growers' Association to which the pledges were given.

The resolution providing for the increase in the number of directors of the Central Association to correspond with the number of rural Dominion constituencies, has been given effect to. District associations were formed in the latter part of last winter in every rural constituency, and at the conventions there held the members of the association in that district were given the opportunity of nominating their director. These district conventions met with rather varied success in the matter of attendance. In all cases, the members in the immediate vicinity of the meeting place attended well, and where railway facilities were suitable the attendance was all that could be desired. But in some other districts the railway facilities were such as almost to preclude the possibility of a representative attendance.

Agricultural Credit and Livestock Marketing

In the matter of Agricultural Credits, on which your Directors were instructed to make investigation and acquire information—the Board has given a good deal of consideration to this. Mr. McKenzie with his well known aptitude for digging up facts and figures, has compiled a great deal of valuable information as to what has been done in other countries in this connection and how these countries have benefitted thereby. This matter will be brought before the convention in due course, when you will have an opportunity of discussing the question in all its phases.

Another question which has engaged the attention of your Directors is the improvement of conditions for the marketing of livestock. There have been meetings of the joint committee appointed at the last convention of Grain Growers and Livestock men. We expect that they also will have acquired much valuable information, which we shall have the pleasure of hearing at a later stage of the convention.

Will Assist Agricultural Commission

As intimated in the report of your Directors a year ago, at a conference held between representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a memorial was prepared and presented to the Dominion Government asking them to appoint a commission to investigate industrial conditions in Canada. At that date no action had been taken by the government, but since then there has been a commission appointed as requested by the joint delegates representing the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and while we regret that action has been so long delayed and that the agricultural industry has so small a representation on the board, we would recommend that the Grain Growers' Association do all in their power to help the commission in securing such information as will enable them to form a correct estimate of conditions surrounding the agricultural industry as compared with conditions surrounding other industries of our country.

In response to the resolution respecting barbed wire fence and open wells on abandoned farms, your Directors obtained legal opinion on the matter, which opinion is as follows:

"By common law there is no obligation to fence to keep out another's cattle, and every cattle owner must keep his cattle off others' lands or take the risk of injury happening to them, so if cattle stray from the lands of their owners onto the lands of another and some of them are injured by some dangerous thing, as an open well or dangerous fence, the owner of such cattle cannot recover damages for the injury. The law, however, is different where such dangerous article is close to a highway, for there is an absolute obligation on one not to maintain an excavation or dangerous article unprotected close to a highway, for such is a nuisance, and if cattle are on a highway and some stray from it and are injured by a dangerous article close by it, the owner of the injured cattle can recover damages for such injury from the owner of the land upon which such dangerous article is situated. If, however, the dangerous article was placed on the land by a stranger and the owner does not know it is there, he is not liable, but the person who placed it there is. By close to a highway, is meant so close that a prudent man of average common sense would have seen that an accident would probably happen some time by reason of its closeness to the highway.

"There are instances where the owner or occupier of land is obliged to fence to keep out his neighbors' cattle. One such instance is where he

has agreed with his neighbor to fence, and if he has so agreed with his neighbor and he neglects to fence or keep his fence in repair, and thru such neglect his neighbor's cattle get onto his land and some of them are there injured by a dangerous article he is liable for the damage suffered. He is not liable, tho, if a stranger's cattle get on his land and are injured for he has no agreement with the stranger. Another instance where one is obliged to fence is where the obligation is imposed by statute. This arises in this country in the case of railways. They are obliged to fence to keep out the cattle lawfully upon adjoining land, so if the owner of land adjoining a railway has cattle on the same and they get onto the railway thru a defective fence separating the land from the railway and are injured, the railway company is liable. It is not liable, however, if the cattle had no right to be upon the adjoining land, and if a stranger's cattle stray onto such adjoining land and they get thru the fence and are injured, the railway company is not liable for the cattle were trespassing immediately before they got upon the railway.



DIRECTOR PETER WRIGHT
Myrtle

course of "Studies in Rural Citizenship," prepared by J. S. Woodsworth, under the auspices of, and recommended by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has served a good purpose, and has been largely taken advantage of and made use of by many of our local associations.

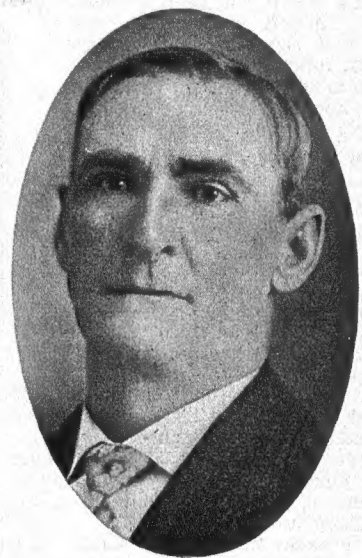
Confidence of Railways and Public

Not only does our association stand higher in the estimation of the farming community than ever before, but in the minds of the general public, of public men and public bodies there is an ever-increasing respect for and confidence in the Grain Growers' Association. This is evidenced by the frequency with which the opinions of some of our officials are asked for on matters of public interest, and by the action of the railway companies re transportation of seed grain on the certificates of the secretaries of the local associations. As intimated at last annual convention, this plan was carried out as outlined, and seems to have given satisfaction as the railway companies have intimated their intention of putting into effect the same system in 1916, beginning on the 15th of this month.

Instructions given to your Directors in the form of resolutions passed at the last convention, have been carried out as fully as possible.

The Patriotic Acre

In the matter of the Patriotic Acre fund for war relief purposes, there was a pledge prepared and circulated thruout the province and we believe largely signed. The returns in this matter have not all come to hand; there is now in the hands of our secretary something over \$2,000. Many secretaries have reported considerable money on hand belonging to this fund, some as much as \$1,500, but are waiting until all the pledges they hold have been redeemed. So that, in the near future, we may expect that this fund will be so augmented that it will be worthy of the Grain Growers' Association and of the cause for the benefit of which



DIRECTOR R. J. AVISON
Gilbert Plains

"The common law rule is varied also whereby by-laws make it lawful for cattle to run at large during a certain part of the year. In districts where such by-laws are in force the owners of land are liable for injury happening to cattle during such time of the year, by reason of some dangerous article upon their land, such as wells, etc. The owner, however, is not liable if such dangerous thing is a natural condition of the land such as a cliff or bog. It must be some artificial defect, and again the owner is not liable if such dangerous thing is placed on his land by a stranger and he has no knowledge of its being there."

The Free Wheat Memorial

On the 29th September, at a meeting of your Executive held on that date, they passed a resolution memorializing the Dominion government to take such steps as would be necessary to remove the duty from wheat and wheat products coming from the United States to Canada, so that the United States market will be opened to similar products of the Western farmers, in accordance with the provisions of the Underwood Tariff Bill. The note sounded in this resolution has been echoed and re-echoed thruout all the Farmers' associations of the Dominion—in Saskatchewan and Alberta, in our district conventions and in our local associations. It was confirmed and accentuated in the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and from old Ontario the sound came reverberating back to us: "Give us Free Wheat." And there is no doubt, that if we can keep up this concerted demand—strengthened and supported by the voices and votes of every farmer, despite the opposition of the millers and other interests opposed to us, the government will concede it, not as a privilege, but as a right to dispose of our products where we can find the best markets. There is no reason why the agricultural industry should be dictated to by these interests that are becoming rich at our expense. True independent manhood revolts against the suggestion of slavery involved in conditions as they obtain at the present time, in being hindered at the instance of these interests from either selling or buying in the best market we can find.

Continued on Page 19

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

EVERYBODY COME TO CALGARY

The executive of the Women's Auxiliary of the U.F.A. is planning for a banner convention at Calgary this year, January 18, 19, 20 and 21, and every farm woman in Alberta is cordially invited to attend. There doesn't have to be a women's auxiliary or even a branch of the U.F.A. in your district. The only passwords to this convention are the desire to attend and a railway ticket.

Don't stay away for fear you'll be a stranger and an outsider. There'll be plenty more like you and they'll claim you as a sister on the spot.

And don't let the fear that your clothes are not good enough keep you at home, for it isn't a dress affair and when you get into that friendly, kindly crowd of women you'll forget that there are such things as frocks and feathers.

Finally, don't read this invitation over and then say, "Yes, it sounds nice, but of course I can't go," until you have made perfectly sure that you can't.

Why not bake up a batch of mince pies and cookies and things and leave the good men to keep house all by themselves for a few days? They'll appreciate you all the more when you come home and it will be a splendid holiday. There'll be speeches and business and shopping and perhaps some social functions, and you'll meet women from all over the province who are worth knowing.

So let's all take up the slogan, "Meet me in Calgary."

PENALIZING BACHELORHOOD

"What is this Single Tax we hear so much about?" asked one girl of another several years ago.

"As nearly as I can make out it's a tax to make young men get married," her companion replied.

"Well then, I just wish the suffragettes would mind their own business and let people get married when they please," was the conclusion.

The same, in our humble opinion, might be said to the government of Great Britain today in regard to its measure of conscription demanding the enlistment of single men first.

Why, it seems fair to ask, should the single men be sent out first to protect the homes and wives and children of the married men? Having the most at stake in the protection of the country it seems reasonable that the married men should lift a good half and more of the load.

It will be contended by some that in bringing up a family the married man has contributed to the wealth of the nation. True, but did he do it for the good of the nation, or did he go to home-building for his own pleasure? Also, unless marriage is a ghastly failure is it not fair to assume that by having a home and wife and children his life has been enriched beyond that of the single man?

In the claim that the single man has less financial responsibility there is a greater appearance of justice, but even this is an attempt to make the individual pay the financial price of the war instead of the whole community sharing it equally.

Perhaps it will be urged that the married men can work in the munitions factories and there serve their country and support their families at the same time, but it isn't good enough. Years of service, however faithful, is not comparable to the giving of one's life.

Then again, it is assumed that the single man is the only one who pays when his life is lost or he is incapacitated for further work. But is he? In England, as elsewhere, women are discriminated against in the matter of wages, the excuse being the impermanence of women in industry owing to the likelihood of their marrying and having someone to support them. Well then, there will be, as a result of this war, and particularly as a result of this method of conscription, an army of women who for the rest of their natural lives will have to struggle along, just above the bread line, many of whom would otherwise have had comfortable homes. And this, while goodly numbers of married women who have already their ermine furs and their servants add a limousine to their luxuries because they are permitted to keep their husbands at home to support them.

Perhaps this unjust class discrimination may be accounted for by the fact that nearly all the government positions and posts of influence are filled by married men, who are sub-consciously desirous of protecting themselves.

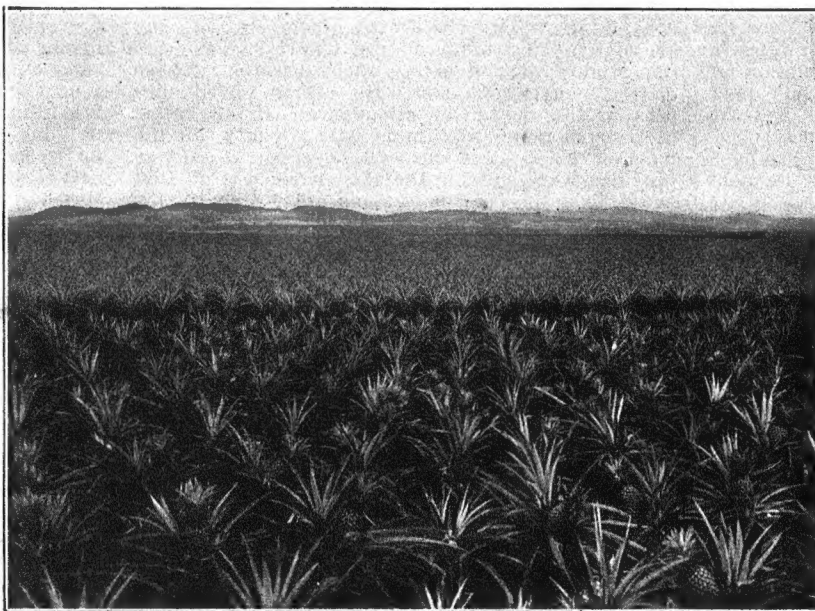
FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE DOWER LAW

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of your page and wanted to write an answer to Perplexed, and to tell Chuck I quite agree with him that marriage

should be a partnership, but I would be in favor of the dower law. Why shouldn't your home partner as well as your business partner have a little money of her own? I know most husbands give their wives what they can afford, but it is nearly always asked for. Why should the husband know where every cent his wife spends goes and never have to give an account of how he spends his.

Nearly all women would spend wisely and with more comfort no matter how large or small her dower was, and if she just marries you for the dower, Chuck, she isn't worth having and you would be sure and find it out before you married her.



ONE FIELD OF NEARLY 12,000 ACRES OF PINEAPPLES NEAR HONOLULU, OAHU

I think Perplexed's husband must be a very selfish man. He seems to be looking only from his side of the question and is taking advantage of her, as he must have promised her a home in order to get her to marry him. I think she should have insisted on a home first and marriage after. If they have a child it is time they were in a home of their own, as it is hard for the mother to bring her children up properly with too many around. Why doesn't Perplexed try a few months' holidays, while her husband is building the nest? Wishing your page success.

PERCHUCK.

I am afraid there is some confusion in the minds of some of our readers. The object of a dower law is to prevent a husband from selling the homestead without his wife's consent. It has nothing in common with the "dower" in the sense in which it is used by old-country people, meaning a sum of money settled on the wife by her own family or her husband.—F.M.B.

HAWAII

A Serial Article Dealing with its Scenery and Industries

Bananas and rice culture are largely in the hands of Orientals. Most of the rice grown is consumed locally, and together with that imported from Japan and the Southern States totals up to about 920,000 bags annually. The consumption of this crop by nationalities would be about as follows:—Japanese, 639,000 bags; Filipinos, 108,000; Chinese, 96,000; Koreans, 59,000; and all others, 18,000 bags.

The banana industry is of considerable importance and will be much more so when shipping facilities permit of fully supplying the excellent market of the American mainland.

The coffee industry is likewise steadily growing in importance. The district of Kona on the Island of Hawaii is especially noted for the high quality of its product. During the three years closing with 1913 the shipments of Hawaiian coffee amounted to 14,656,589 pounds, valued at \$2,199,351, while during 1914 and the year now drawing to a close the acreage under cultivation has been considerably increased with corresponding alterations in the annual shipments.

Sisal cultivation has been attended with a fair increase of success, but at the present time only one company of any size is engaged in this direction.

Tobacco culture has suffered somewhat thru imperfect curing methods, but the industry is on a sound basis and Hawaiian cigars are held in high esteem in many quarters.

TREATMENT FOR HAIR

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read the Homemakers every week and like it fine as there are so many helpful things in it. I see Blue Jay is wanting to know of something to stop hair from falling out. Well I have

a nice head of hair and after the birth of my last baby it came out terribly and all I did was to wash it with a handful of salt in the water. The hair should be cut at the ends once a month. This stops it splitting and makes it grow and should be brushed often. I hope this will be of some use. I would not wish my hair to be any better than it is now and this is all I do when it starts to come out. I also braid it every night. FLO.

A PLACE WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am a sixteen year old country girl who is wanting employment with some nice family out in the country. Would prefer a place in Manitoba. Hoping for success I will sign myself,

AMBITION.

Anyone wanting to get into communication with any correspondent to this page should write a letter to the person, enclose it in a plain stamped envelope and sending a note giving the pen name of the person for whom it is intended, forward it to Miss Beynon. Letters will not be forwarded where this rule is not observed.

LONELY—WHO'S TO BLAME?

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you allow a book-agent to write a few lines to your page? I very much admire the work of the Grain Growers and the Homemakers Club, but I have come to-day to lodge a complaint. Are these clubs open to all or are they selfish little gatherings of just a few, leaving out in the cold an odd family here and there?

Why do I ask such a question, I hear you say.

Well I have been selling books and I happened into one home recently and found the woman of the house looking the picture of despair and loneliness. I asked her why she was so

unhappy and by degrees I got the reluctant tale of ten lonely years on the prairie, poor health, no neighbors that cared whether she lived or died, so she thought. I mentioned church. Yes, she had been a member in the East and a member of the Ladies' Aid, but out here there were just a few and they hadn't asked her to join.

Then I asked about the Homemakers Club. Yes, she believed there was one and also a Grain Growers' Club, but she wasn't in either; but one thing she was and that was the most homesick person I have ever had the privilege of meeting.

So I ask again are you including all or are you just making a good time for a few?

I enjoy reading your page in The Grain Growers' Guide and my wife always reads that page first. I am not a subscriber myself, but I live with people who do take it. Hoping my remarks may set some of our clubs thinking and if they are the guilty parties cause them to mend their ways.

"There's so much good in the worst of us, And so much bad in the best of us," That it doesn't seem right to neglect any person. Yours for better living.

REV. B.

I'm afraid our good friend will think I am hard hearted when I say that the tale of the lonely woman did not move me as he had planned it to. He seems to forget that it was just as much the duty of his lonely woman to get out and organize a Homemakers Club as it was that of any other woman in the district. She didn't do it, but other women less self centred than herself did. She might at least have come forward then and said, "Well, I've left it to you to do the meanest part of the work, but I'll come in now and give you a lift anyway." But she didn't. Instead she expected some of these women, who had already given a great deal of their time for the good of the community, to come along and carry her into the society which she should have been on hand long before to help.—F.M.B.

FUNNY DECORATIONS

For a children's party where a luncheon is to be served, the table may be made most attractive to the little guests by turning fruits, vegetables and nuts into funny-faced folks for the table decorations. Have for a centerpiece a basket filled with apples on each of which a face has been made by cutting out the peeling to form eyes, nose and mouth. The basket should contain enough for every guest, for you may be sure that each child will want to take one, as they are passed around at the end of the luncheon.

At each end of the table, wherever they can best be placed, use head lettuce, from which the heart has been cut, and push clothespins up thru the centre just far enough to form a head and waist. Mark faces on the clothespins and stand them upright, so that the lettuce leaves form the skirts. Two or three of these are sufficient.

Manitoba Livestock Associations

Livestock breeders are confident that they are now coming into their own

The annual meetings of the Livestock Associations of Manitoba were held in Brandon, on January 3, 4 and 5. Brandon has always been the outstanding city in the West in which exceptionally enthusiastic and profitable livestock meetings have been held, and this year has proved no exception. Thruout the meetings of each association were well attended, and altho at some the amount of definite business done was quite insignificant, yet on the whole this year's meetings will no doubt be productive of much that will tend to assist the development of the livestock industry thruout the province. The program for the meetings was a most comprehensive one, and a number of excellent practical papers were read. The secretary, Geo. H. Greig, is to be congratulated upon the good judgment shown in arranging this program and also for the splendid success of the meetings in general. But it must be mentioned that there seemed to be a tendency in all the meetings to give too little attention to the discussion of many important business matters, which seriously affected the several associations. In the report of the secretary on the year's work, it is interesting to note that the livestock population is on the increase. The figures given in the report of the provincial department of agriculture for the past twenty years show generally an increase in all kinds of stock, except sheep, which fell from over 35,000 at the beginning of that period to 14,000 in 1907, and then began to increase, jumping from 17,900 in 1909 to over 32,000 in 1910. Since the Sheep Breeders' Association began annually to import breeding ewes from the western ranges for distribution in small lots, among the farmers, the increase has been remarkable, reaching 75,000 in 1914. For the past two years the figures are as follows: Horses, 1913, 300,753; 1914, 325,207. Cattle, 1913, 456,936; 1914, 498,040. Sheep, 1913, 52,142; 1914, 75,100. Swine, 1913, 248,254; 1914, 325,416.

An interesting and instructive feature of the meetings were the practical demonstrations in wool grading given by Jas. A. Telfer, representing the sheep branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. Models of a dipping tank and pens, sheep feeding troughs, etc., were on view, and numerous photographs illustrating desirable and undesirable types of sheep, as well as samples of wool as received in all conditions from the farms, greatly assisted the speaker in making the proper handling of wool perfectly clear. The fact that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association meetings were held during the same week as the breeders' meetings did much to contribute to the interest apparent, and the holding of a successful joint meeting of the two associations on Wednesday evening is concrete evidence of the close relationship which is necessarily bound to exist between grain grower and livestock raiser if agriculture in Manitoba or any other province is to be placed on a permanent and, in consequence, a prosperous footing. A more detailed report of the several meetings follows.

The first meeting of the Manitoba Livestock Associations was a joint one, held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Monday evening, January 3. A very instructive discussion on the construction and cost of farm fencing was led by J. Strachan, Pope. It was pointed out that any man who intended to keep stock must have good fences. The setting of the corner posts perfectly solid was one of the most important points to remember. Posts should be no more than 24 feet apart, and it is best, especially if sheep are kept, to use woven wire fencing. In nearly every case it is best to top the fence with barbed wire.

A practical talk on steer feeding was given by W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, a full account of which will ap-

pear in a subsequent issue. The illustrated talk by Alex. Galbraith, on the history and characteristics of the five draft breeds of horses, was the feature of the evening. It is not in any way possible to do justice to the lecturer's remarks, taking them separate from the numerous selection of splendid horses which were thrown on the screen. The breeds dealt with were the Percheron, Belgian, Suffolk, Shire and Clyde.

Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association took place in the City Hall, Brandon, on January 3. The meetings were particularly well attended, about sixty or seventy breeders enthusiastically following all the business on hand.

W. H. English, Harding, speaking on the "Winter Feeding of Hogs," stated that he believed that ignorance was largely responsible for the poor winter fed hog, which is so common on western farms. To be successful with winter feeding the proper type must be raised. The dam must not be less than 18 months old and a well grown sire

to hold up the straw enough in the centre to allow of the sow getting in and making her nest. It is best to use wheat straw, as it does not pack to the same extent as other materials. The main object is to have constant circulation of air. A hog house of this nature is the most successful one for the winter farrowing of pigs. The ordinary structure is 16 feet by 16 feet and fence surrounding is 4 feet high. This will hold a brood sow and litter or 12 to 14 young, growing hogs. When the pen is to be used immediately before the straw has time to pack, it is advisable to tramp the straw well down around the outside of the fence. Arrangements for feeding can be made by building a corral similar to the outside fence of the house alongside of the pen, but where winds prevail there is a possibility of the snow filling up the enclosure. In such places simple covered pens for feeding shoats should be provided. For summer an A-shaped hog-house is the best possible structure for hog housing. This house can be easily used as a winter house, providing there is no floor in it. Floors are conducive

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; directors, Yorkshires—J. Strachan, Pope; Berkshires—Peter McDonald, Virden; Tamworths—J. H. Dalgleish, Grandview; Poland Chinas—A. Agnew, Douglas; Chester Whites—Dr. Mack, Gilbert Plains; Duroc Jersey—J. A. Chapman, Hayfield. Representatives to the winter fair were Thos. Jasper, Harding; A. Agnew, Douglas; A. C. McPhail, Brandon. Representative to Brandon summer fair, Wm. Bowman, Alexander. Representative to the Western Canada Livestock Union, W. H. English, Harding.

Horse Breeders' Association

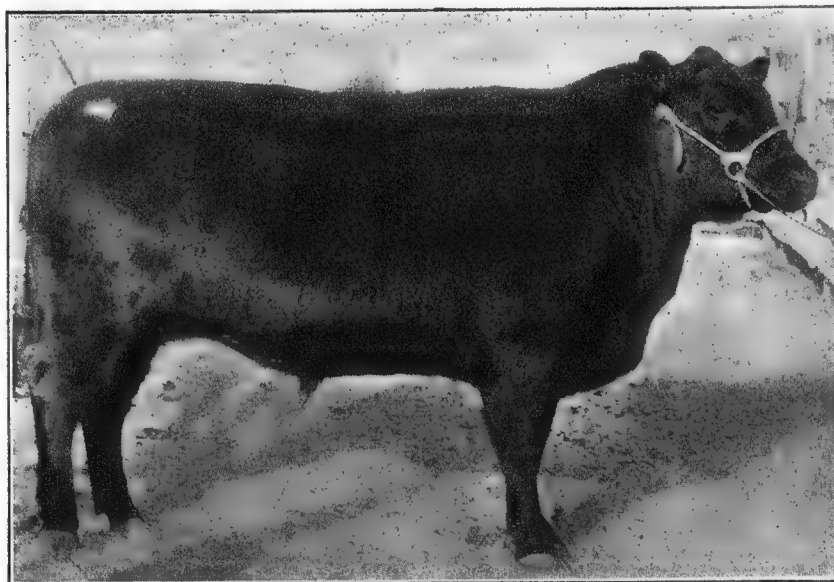
The annual meetings of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association took place in Brandon on Tuesday, January 4. This year great enthusiasm was shown, and over 150 breeders were present.

In the absence of the deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, A. J. McMillan, George H. Greig described the "Stallion Enrolment Act." Under this act every stallion in the province must be inspected and enrolled. Then the stallion is passed upon by the examining board and is classified under schedule A or B, which allows as follows: Under A, that the horse passed as sound, or, under B, as unsound. Altho it is not specifically stated in the act that any horse can be thrown out, yet the inference is that if the board is of the opinion that the stallion under examination is unfit and will be a detriment to the breeding industry, it will not be allowed to stand for service. Due allowance will be made in the case of aged horses, but the board is intended to exercise its full power to keep undesirable young horses from being allowed to travel.

W. A. Shoults, V.S., who, as a member of the inspection board has been inspecting stallions thru the province under this act, gave a talk on "What Stallion Inspection Reveals." A general classification of the horses examined reveals the good to be 22 per cent; fair, 38 per cent; indifferent 19 per cent., and inferior, 23 per cent. Discussing how the act will benefit horse breeding, Dr. Coxe, V.S., remarked that it was certain that the horse breeders generally will benefit from the act. The department hoped that all horse breeders would co-operate to ensure all stallions being passed upon by the board. Dr. Creamer led a discussion relating to the federal assistance which is being given to horse breeding. There are now in operation about sixteen breeders' clubs in the Dominion at the present time, and many more enquiries are being received, so that it is expected that the number will be largely increased this year.

"The Relative Merits of Animal Traction and Mechanical Traction as a Source of Farm Power" was the subject introduced and a discussion led by F. S. Jacobs, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College. The article will appear in full in a later issue of The Guide, but the point which the speaker wished principally to bring before the horse breeders was: "That much of the argument for tractors lies in the fact that horse power expense is often out of proportion to the work accomplished. This is due to a failure to appreciate the cost of keeping idle horse power, to a disinclination to put horses on an absolute business basis, to a general low average of efficiency in doing farm work with horses due to the horses lacking in ability to do the work with 100 per cent. efficiency, and to the driver being willing to do less than a full day's work after a full day's expense has been expended upon horse power. . . . Some methods which will tend to keep down the cost of horse power and keep up its efficiency are as follows: (a) A close relationship between the horses kept and the work to be done; (b) an increase in horse efficiency by raising the stan-

Continued on Page 31



"Wee McGregor," first prize champion grade and grand champion at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1915. Grand champion of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, 1915, and sold at public auction for \$46 per cwt. live weight. Bred and exhibited by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. Weighed alive, 1,500 pounds; dressed, 1,040 pounds.

used. The dam should be bred to farrow about September 20. After farrowing she should be fed properly a milk producing ration. For this a field of sugar beets or turnips is necessary. This with good ground oat chop with a little wheat tailings in it makes an excellent ration. At four weeks old the youngsters should have a small part of the pen fenced off in which is a trough with a little milk in it; then some whole sugar beets and a little wheat in the straw litter. At eight weeks old, youngsters weighing about forty pounds should have one-quarter barley, one-quarter shorts, one-half oats with a small handful of flaxseed, boiled and fed as a thin slop. If bacon hogs are to be produced they must be penned up in a good clean, warm stable. Have a pen with a sleeping platform at the back set up high off the ground, so that underneath the whole floor space is available for exercise. Have plenty of coal, salt and water available at all times. To finish, use a ration of sugar beets, pulped in the raw state, with dry chop.

W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner for Alberta, talked on "Winter Housing." The prime essential for the housing of hogs is that the bed shall be dry. One of the causes for dampness in the hog house is the breath of the animals. To overcome this difficulty the speaker advocated what is known as the poor man's hog house. This is easily constructed by blowing a straw stack over a rough, open crate prepared

to rheumatism. Without a floor the straw on the ground will be worked up, and in a month or two a 6-inch blanket of dust will be produced by the hogs rooting around. This never freezes and the pigs are always warm. This is a particularly good house for winter housing fattening hogs.

J. H. Dalgleish, Grandview, gave a talk on "The Hog at the Local Fair." The importance of the hog at the local fair is scarcely sufficiently recognized. The success of the pig industry depends directly upon the success which attends the operation of the local farmer producers, hence the benefit which will accrue to the hog industry if practical encouragement is given to the farmer who raises hogs. The difficulty often in the average local fair is that insufficient attention is paid to the swine exhibits. The pens are in the least conspicuous place, no attention oftentimes is given to the placing of the exhibits, and so little prize money is offered that even a winner cannot make his bare expenses. To remedy this condition more definite provision should be made for the hog exhibits, demonstration hogs should be sent out to the local fair from the department of agriculture, and the hog portion of the local fair encouraged in every possible manner.

Officers Elected

The officers for 1916 were unanimously elected as follows: President, A. D. McDonald, Napinka; vice-president,

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Manitoba Grain Growers in Annual Convention discuss many important problems

The thirteenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held at the City Hall, Brandon, on January 5, 6 and 7. The attendance at the opening of the convention was larger than usual, a large number of ladies being among the delegates.

An innovation was introduced by opening the convention with the singing of the national anthem and a short prayer offered by J. L. Brown.

Mayor Cater, in a brief but appropriate address of welcome, warmly commended the co-operative activities of the association, and pointed out the advantages which the farmers would gain by further applications of the principle. He also spoke of the importance of the grain grower in the great world struggle, and urged the farmers to sow every possible acre this year. He invited the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association not only to hold future conventions in the city, but also to make Brandon their permanent headquarters.

Director J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, suitably replied to the mayor's address.

Colin H. Burnell, of Oakville, was appointed recording secretary of the convention, and Albert Garnett, of Carman, assistant secretary.

R. C. Henders then delivered his annual address as president of the association, which is printed in full on page seven. Mr. Henders' address aroused great enthusiasm, and was received with frequent applause.

The report of the Board of Directors, which will also be found in full elsewhere, was then presented by Director Peter Wright, of Myrtle, and was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The Patriotic Acre

At the opening of the afternoon session the report of the secretary, given on page nine, was read by Secretary Roderick McKenzie, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. McKenzie also read the balance sheet and auditors' report, which is printed on this page, showing a balance on hand of \$764.40, and a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to \$1,269.90. Mr. McKenzie said that the amount shown to the credit of the Patriotic Acre Fund—\$2,630—was much less than had been donated by the farmers. Many had given their contributions thru committees in the towns, and many of the branches had considerable money in the bank waiting until they had completed their collections. He suggested that, for the information of the convention, some of the secretaries present should state the amounts they had on hand. In a few minutes donations amounting to \$10,000 in cash and 3,370 bushels of wheat were announced, these including Carberry branch, which has \$1,400 on hand; Mountinside, \$1,000; Shadeland, \$1,000; Pilot Mound, \$1,180; Minto, \$600; Greenway, 800 bushels; Medora, \$178; Thornhill, \$360; Emerson, \$776; Woodnorth, \$150; Oak Lake, 1,000 bus.; Boissevain, between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

Organization in Foreign Districts

In reply to a question, Mr. McKenzie said that the donation of \$1,500 given by The Grain Growers' Grain Co. was a subscription from the company for organization purposes. Asked if he considered good value had been obtained for the \$1,671 expended on organization, Mr. McKenzie said the organizer, Mr. McCuish, had done good work, but he had spent most of his time organizing in the foreign-speaking districts, and it had been very difficult to keep in touch with the branches formed in those districts. This was partly due to the lack of literature and speakers in the language of these new members. That was not the only difficulty, however. H himself had organized a branch east of Winnipeg, and thought them pretty enthusiastic. They elected officers and paid their dues, and then

he did not hear any more from them. He made enquiries and was informed that after he was there someone went round and told them that if they joined the Grain Growers' Association they would be in danger of losing their farms. Consequently they had let the matter drop.

A number of delegates laughed at

this, and Mr. McKenzie remarked: "You laugh at that; you may think it is foolish, but are those foreigners any more foolish than the English speaking farmers who won't join the Grain Growers' Association because they are told that it is a Grit organization?"

The report was adopted without further discussion.

MANITOBA OFFICERS FOR 1916

The following officers were elected at the Brandon convention: President, R. C. Henders, Culross. First Vice-President, J. S. Wood, Oakville. Second Vice-President, Mrs. A. Tooth, Ell. Directors: Provencher—T. W. Knowles, Emerson; Lisgar—Peter Wright, Myrtle; Macdonald—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Souris—D. S. McLeod, Goodlands; Brandon—W. H. English, Harding; Neepawa—Albert McGregor, Winchester; Marquette—Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; Dauphin—R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; Nelson—Henry Ford, Benito; Selkirk—F. H. Weineke, Stony Mountain; Springfield—Robt. Fisher, Oakbank; Portage la Prairie—P. D. McArthur, Longburn.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association AUDITORS' REPORT

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
Membership Dues	\$5,004.65	Organization Expenses	\$1,671.74
Pooling of Railway Rates	29.25	Convention Expenses (1915)	234.15
Grant from G. G. Grain Co.	1,500.00	Directors' Meetings	400.30
Transferred from Emergency Account	198.05	Executive and Special Meetings	127.50
Donation from C. H. Burnell	10.00	Salaries	2,315.00
Sale of G. G. Buttons	189.10	Postage	215.00
Sale of Booklets	207.55	Grant to Can. C. of Agric.	100.00
Sale of Stationery and Reports	90.65	Rent of Office	300.00
Sale of Membership Cards	21.90	Renewal of Bond	10.00
Sale of Record Books	40.00	Printing and Stationery	568.30
Received for Speaker	8.00	Telephone Rental and Calls	106.10
Balance from 1914	298.52	Subscriptions to Papers	12.25
Outstanding Checks	38.70	Typewriter and Supplies	138.00
		Map	3.95
		Can. Credit Men's Association, re "Better Farming" Trip	107.41
		2,000 Booklets, Rural Citizenship	190.00
		Grain Growers' Buttons Paid	302.82
		City Light and Power	5.00
		Express on Booklets	3.80
		Exchange on Checks	11.40
		Business Tax	21.45
		Interest on Note	14.80
		Office Furniture	13.00
		Cash on Hand	13.50
		Cash in Bank	750.90
	\$7,636.37		\$7,636.37
FARM HELP ACCOUNT			
Cash on Hand from 1914	\$546.23	Steamship Fares Paid	\$ 46.18
Loan from R. McKenzie (personally)	91.80	Steamship Fares Paid	501.80
		Cash on Hand	.05
	\$638.03		\$638.03
EMERGENCY ACCOUNT			
Cash on Hand from 1914	\$101.10	Refund, R. M. Wilson	\$ 10.00
Cash Contributions	115.00	Transferred to Current Acct.	198.05
Accrued Interest	1.95	Deposited in Current Account	10.00
	\$218.05		\$218.05
WAR RELIEF ACCOUNT			
Balance on Hand from 1914	\$ 254.30	Donated Belgian Relief, 1915	\$2,470.25
Receipts	2,524.55	Donated Red Cross, 1915	98.25
		Donated Patriotic Fund, 1915	159.25
		Exchange on checks	2.45
		Cash on Hand	48.65
	\$2,778.85		\$2,778.85
PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND			
Receipts from Branches and Individuals	\$2,630.01	Donated, Belgian Relief	\$ 15.00
		Donated, Red Cross Fund	13.35
		Exchange on Checks	3.10
		Cash in Bank	2,597.66
	\$2,630.01		\$2,630.01
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank	\$ 750.90	Loan (per R. McKenzie)	\$ 91.80
Cash on Hand	13.50	Telephone Account	7.75
Office Furnishings, including Typewriters, etc.	282.50	Bradley & Co., Account	7.60
1,275 G. G. Buttons	255.00	Public Press Account	8.00
12 Record Books	48.00	Balance	1,269.90
Stationery on Hand	15.15		
Ten Shares Stock at \$5.00, Farmers' and Gardeners' Market Exchange	50.00		
	\$1,385.05		\$1,385.05

To the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Gentlemen:—We beg to report that we have carefully examined all checks and vouchers, and found the same to be correct and in accordance with the entries in the books submitted to us.

Receipts \$7,636.37 \$7,636.37

Expenditure \$6,871.97
Cash on Hand 13.50
Cash in Bank 750.90
\$7,636.37

Subsidiary Accounts, viz.: "Farm Help," "War Relief," "Patriotic Acre Fund," "Emergency Fund," as per statement, are correct.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MIDDLETON,
WM. NICHOL,
Auditors.

January 3, 1916.

The president reported upon an investigation which he made last summer, thru the assistance of the C.P.R., into the question of securing fruit from British Columbia. He said he began his inquiry by attending a conference between fruit growers and consumers at Calgary, and found that the fruit men had come there with the idea that what was necessary was a prohibitive tariff which would prevent anyone but themselves from selling fruit on the prairies. However, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was also there, and the resolution that had been prepared ready to send to Ottawa was not forwarded. (Applause.) Going to British Columbia, he did not see much fruit till he reached the Okanagan Valley, where he found beautiful orchards and magnificent fruit. He discovered, however, that the land sharks had been there ahead of the fruit growers, and by boosting the possibilities of fruit growing had induced settlers to pay extravagant prices for the land. The settlers then had to spend a considerable amount of money to clear and plant their land, and then wait for six years for their first crop. The result was that men who had gone to British Columbia expecting to live a very pleasant life and make a fortune in a few years were many of them struggling in poverty and debt. Their next difficulty was in the matter of marketing. For a 20-pound crate of fruit, he found the grower was getting 17 cents while the consumer in Manitoba was paying \$1.50. Of this the express charge was about 50 cents, and there were three middlemen, two wholesalers and a retailer, who each got more out of the fruit than the man who grew it. He met with a number of growers and endeavored to make arrangements which would enable the farmers to secure fruit direct from the orchard, pointing out that if the middlemen's charges could be cut out it would be possible for the farmers to get cheaper fruit and more of it and still allow the growers a better price than they were getting. The question was whether the growers could afford to cut loose from the system by which they were selling, and a number expressed themselves as willing to do so at once. He then asked them to draw up a list of prices which they considered fair, but after he got home he received letters saying that prices had gone up and those which had been given him were no longer to be relied upon. One reason of that was, no doubt, the shortage of the fruit crop in the East, but he thought the prospect of business being done directly with the farmers had also induced the buyers in British Columbia to raise their offers. Mr. Henders said it was too late when he returned for very much to be done this year, but he hoped that a system would be worked out by which the farmers and fruit growers would be able to deal with one another to their mutual advantage. He emphasized the superior quality of the fruit that could be obtained in this way, pointing out that fruit that was to be handled by a number of middlemen had to be picked before it was ripe, and was often in far from the best condition when it reached the consumer's table.

The Farmers' Market

William Moffatt, manager of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Market Association, of Winnipeg, also secretary of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., spoke of the business of the market, and explained that he became interested in the enterprise some months ago when the Central Farmers' Market was in financial difficulties and appealed to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. for assistance. That assistance was given by way of a loan on condition that the company was given a voice in

Continued on Page 21

Join This Piano Club!

—Get a Piano To-Day

Time limit extended to 31st January, 1916. Positively your last chance.

Owing to repeated requests we have decided to increase the membership and extend the time limit to 31st January, 1916.

Here's the way to get a really high grade Piano—a Standard Canadian Piano, made by Canadian workmen in factories owned by Canadians—at the price of a second-hand instrument, and on such terms as you never heard of before.

This Club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation.

It costs you nothing to join this Club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind.

The Club is now organized and will be limited to 300, of which 150 are being reserved for out of city customers. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is in the market for a Piano. By joining the Club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every Club advantage if you select your Piano on or before the 31st January, 1916.

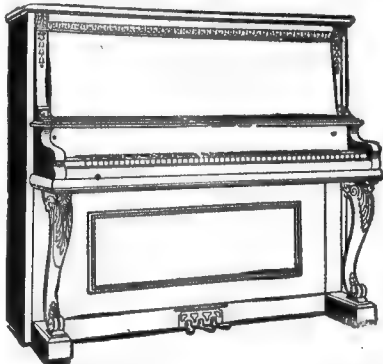
But remember, while you may have till January 31st to make your selection, the Club will be closed immediately 300 members enroll. Join now is the safest way.

SECRET OF THE CLUB OFFER

This Club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest-established firms in the world, such as the Mason & Hamlin, Gerhard Heintzman, Chickering, Gourlay, Angelus, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Company, Haines Bros. and Winnipeg Piano Company. Regular Pianos are featured at special prices and on special terms. You have forty styles of Pianos and Player Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Mission Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with Regular and Club prices and terms mailed free on application.

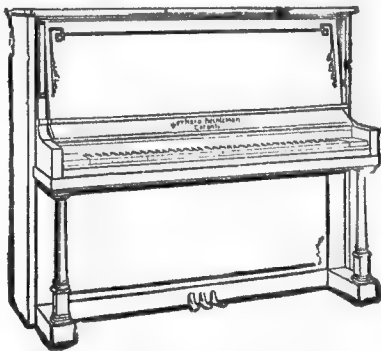
Three Samples of Canadian-Made Pianos

Canada Piano Co.



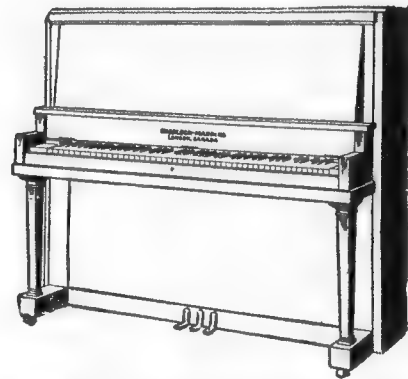
Regular \$400. Club price \$300.

Gerhard Heintzman



Regular \$450. Club price \$350.

Sherlock-Manning



Regular \$375. Club price \$285.

This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Co.'s Club

- 1—Your choice of any make of Gerhard Heintzman, Gourlay, Bell, Mason & Hamlin, Angelus, Sherlock-Manning, Haines, Chickering or Canada Piano Company's Pianos at Special Club prices until the 31st January, 1916.
- 2—The terms are \$15 to \$25 cash down, and 1, 2, or 3 years to pay the balance. Monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly payments can be arranged.
- 3—A special discount of 10% for all cash, or on any amounts paid in excess of the initial payment of \$15 or \$25, as the case may be.
- 4—The Piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.
- 5—The monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments to begin when the Piano is delivered.
- 6—Every Instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.
- 7—If, after 30 days' trial, the Piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the Piano.
- 8—If the Piano is satisfactory after 30 days' use, the Club Member has **eleven more months** in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the Piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without **one penny's loss** for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 40 of the best Pianos in the world).
- 9—If a Club Member, not in arrears, dies during the life of his contract we will immediately send a receipt in full to his family for the instrument.
- 10—A beautiful Piano bench with music receptacle to match the Piano is included without extra cost.
- 11—Freight paid to any address in Western Canada.
- 12—Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer in Walnut, Mahogany, or Oak; this is all you have to do.

PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE

Privilege is given the purchaser to exchange within one year for any New Piano sold by us of equal or greater list value at the time exchange is made. All payments made being placed to the credit of the price of instrument for which it is exchanged.

Winnipeg Piano Co.'s Club Coupon

Winnipeg Piano Company,
333 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
Please send me full information about the Piano Club and a Membership blank as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name

Address

Club closes the 31st January, 1916. There will be a big demand for memberships. Take no chances. Be on hand early or call or send in this coupon. Sign the annexed coupon, mail to us and when registered on our Books you become a member of the club.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO

333
PORTAGE AVE..
WINNIPEG.

SOLDIERS' WELCOME AND AID LEAGUE

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Gentlemen:—You are no doubt aware of resolutions recently passed advising that leagues be organized by all civic bodies thruout Saskatchewan.

Regarding your association as one of the foremost effective bodies, I respectfully beg to express the hope to you that, out of the coming patriotic movement, we westerners can help bring about something to surpass anything ever attempted before in aid of returned soldiers. Let us outline a desired aim and work steadily towards it. I suggest the following, or something more or less like it:

"For several municipalities to combine in procuring land for a Soldiers' Co-operative Settlement, not far from a railway station. Form a village there, divide the land up in plots of suitable size for men to make homes on. Partly give and partly sell this land to the men, according to how much can be done for them. For a start, build a place for the men to go to at once, place thereon food, fuel and beds, outside a well. Once there the returned men themselves will help extend the scheme, and build and prepare for those who will be following."

I can imagine questions such as: "What are they going to live on?" etc. Where there's a will, there's a way. How did they live before enlisting? The whole idea being to set them up on their own farm settlement, and themselves receive the profits or increase in land values, and in a way that they can maintain themselves and their families to their credit and comfort and retain the comradeship and companionship of each other.

Could not a number of such establishments be set up in Saskatchewan alone? We know that this is a country of unbounded resources, and many of the people have the pioneer spirit. The opportunity is here as is seldom found, to do well for those who deserve well of the country. The Mormons and others have made successful settlements.

There are undeveloped coal fields, timber resources and other things out of which could be formed successful co-operative enterprises, and there are clever business men and able workmen who have enlisted whose good abilities will be spent on the war.

Along with others, I ask your association what shall we do for them in the meantime? For them to know that it is meant, that you are going to do right for them will make them say, "Hurrah! for Canada," and set an example to the world.

WILLIAM WEEDEN.

Regina, Sask.

GRAIN GROWERS' BATTALION?

Central Secretary:—A line or two with regard to the raising of a Grain Growers' battalion. I consider the suggestion of Mr. Randall, of Tisdale, that appeared in The Guide two or three weeks ago, an excellent one. A battalion recruited entirely from the ranks of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association would be the crowning effort of those already put forth by the association, and would be responded to by a body of men that would be hard to beat—men who for the most part have endured the hardships of pioneer life, who have steelled themselves against defeat, and who would go forth to the fight determined to uphold those principles of liberty for which as an association we so proudly stand, and as a nation we are fighting so strenuously and sacrificing so much for.

I heartily welcome Mr. Randall's suggestion, and feel sure that if action was taken the response would be such that will add lustre to the name of our association. I will guarantee at least one volunteer from Richlea.

Now that the busy season is over, interest is beginning to revive in the work of the association. Our trading activities have been somewhat restricted so far, thru the inability of our members to market their grain owing to the car shortage. I hope to be able to report progress in the near future.

FRED EDWARDS,
Sec., Richlea G.G.A.

Richlea P.O.,
Via Brock, Sask.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

I am glad to be able to report further gratifying progress in regard to this great scheme. At the time of writing we have on hand promises of 5,500 acres, practically all of which, I believe, will be redeemed. Roughly speaking, about 2,000 subscriptions have already been received, amounting to 52,000 bushels of grain and \$11,700 in cash. This means that we already have in hand the equivalent of more than two and a half million pounds of flour. With contributions pouring in at the present rate, however, I must ask contributors to exercise the virtue of patience if their contributions are not acknowledged in what they consider a reasonable time. The strain on this department is at present tremendous, and I trust that contributors will rest satisfied with the assurance that all contributions will be acknowledged in due course. Meantime, will all secretaries having books of forms kindly return them to the Central office immediately, whether filled or not, as this is necessary if a report is to be presented to the delegates at the convention at Saskatoon.

—S.W.Y.

STRIVING AGAINST DIFFICULTIES

Central Secretary:—I received your letter some time ago, and was glad of the information it contained. I would like if you would send me your catalog. Many of our members are asking for one, so as to profit by the cheap prices. I have not seen in any of the papers a report of our organization. Our secretary is not up to the standard by any means; a good man, but don't seem to take any interest in the farmers' organization. For instance, he shipped a car of wheat to a private firm instead of to one of the farmers' companies. I gave him Hail Columbia. Our vice-president has never attended a meeting, and we were organized in March last, so you see I have a hard gang to handle. I am trying to establish a library here, also a debating club. Could you send me some literature for our club, suitable subjects for debating and laws governing them.

I would like to attend the annual convention this winter and try and get some of our members to come along. That would, I presume, infuse enthusiasm into them if anything would. I understand we are entitled to one delegate for every ten paid up members. Kindly let me have full particulars about attending the convention. The president and secretary are entitled to go if they so desire, are they not?

LOCAL PRESIDENT.

CO-OPERATION GETS THEM

We have unloaded our car of hard coal to the satisfaction of all. Many more came wanting coal and expressed their opinion as to joining our association in the near future. I think we have them all coming our way now. We intend taking a share in the Central.

W. D. LOCHE,
Sec., Riverhurst Local.

DISTRICT 14 CONVENTION

To Officers and Members in District 14:—The convention for District 14 will open at Swift Current, Monday evening, January 17, at 7.30 p.m.

The following speakers will be present: J. A. Maharg, president; J. B. Musselman, Central secretary; Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon; and your district director. Remember the date, January 17, 7.30 p.m.

T. M. MORGAN,
District Director.

DISTRICT 15 CONVENTION

To Officers and Members in District 15:—Kindly note that the convention for District 15 will open at Assiniboia, January 25, at 9 a.m.

The following speakers will be present: President J. A. Maharg, Director C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon, your district director, Frank Burton, a representative from the W.G.G.A. and other speakers. Remember the date, January 25.

EQUITY TWINE

Central Secretary:—I have filled out the form regarding binder twine and am returning same to you. The Equity twine has given us entire satisfaction this season, the greater part of our customers stating that it was the best twine they had ever used and that it was superior to goods that they had used in times gone by. Therefore I would like to know if you are sure that you can give us Equity twine for another season and if you could give me any idea as to what the price is likely to be. My reason for asking these questions is that we want to be in shape to take orders at our next meeting instead of letting our town agents come in first. When giving me this information please send me about fifty twine order forms and we will be right with you.

ANGUST McMASTER,

Sec'y Frobisher Local.

Sec'y Frobisher Local:—I am pleased to have your favor of the 16th and your very gratifying report on Equity twine. We are not at all surprised to learn that our friends at Frobisher were pleased with this twine for we made very sure before we put it out under the Equity brand that we were getting an article which has no superior.

I am pleased to state that we will be able to supply you with the same twine next season, but it is not possible at this time to state what the price will be. Of this I can assure you, however, that your local will get its twine at a price not higher than the price published for carload quantities to agents by the large American twine companies. Equity twine is strictly a Canadian product, has no tariff protection and is sold in open competition with the world.

Such information as we have been able to secure leads us to believe that twine must of necessity be higher next year than it was this year. The raw material is much dearer at the present time and ocean freight rates are so exceedingly high that binder twine is almost sure to be dearer than last year.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT CONVENTION

That the Grain Growers of the Prince Albert district are thoroughly alive to the important mission with which they are entrusted in the development of the country and the welfare of their own particular calling, was strikingly demonstrated by the large attendance and businesslike discussions that featured the third annual district convention which opened on December 21 at the city hall under the presidency of Andrew Knox, of Colleston, the district director.

It was notable that the attendance up to noon was more than twice that at any former convention and it was anticipated that quite a number more delegates would report later.

J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was in attendance as well as Thomas Sales and W. J. Thompson, of Warman, directors, and Mrs. McNaughtan, of Piche Hills, Sask., president of the Women Grain Growers.

The Hudson Bay Railway

The resolution concerning the necessity for construction and immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was submitted from the Colleston local and was as follows:

Moved by W. W. Clarke, seconded by George McBeath: That it is the opinion of this convention that the government of Canada should take the necessary steps at the next session of parliament to insure the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals. We believe that the direct route from the grain fields of the West to the wheat market of the world at Liverpool will bring to the Western producer the greatest possible advantage and benefit, viz:

(a) It will make it possible for the produce of the West to reach the best market intact. (b) It will by reason of the shorter railway haul greatly reduce transportation charges. (c) It will increase the price to producer and thus give him more for his labor, thereby encourag-

ing increased production. (d) It will materially reduce the cost to the consumer on all British imports. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the prime minister and the Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Thomas Sales spoke most emphatically to the resolution which was later unanimously endorsed. He urged the Grain Growers, by strong action, to show the legislators that the farmers were going to look after their own interests and were not going to be cajoled into accepting every old excuse for failure that political expediency might be pleased to put forward.

W. J. Thompson, of Warman, strongly endorsed the wording of the resolution and referred to the necessity of increasing every facility for the shipment of grain from the West.

English in the Schools

The discussion of the question of the teaching of English in the Saskatchewan schools was precipitated by the drafting of a resolution by Thomas Sales calling for an English education for every child in Saskatchewan. Many delegates took part and the subject was still under fire at the noon adjournment. Several distressing instances of the lack of facilities for education were recited. Mr. Knox, of Colleston, pointed out that according to information that had reached him from a very reliable source, there were three hundred children in the foreign settlement north of the Saskatchewan east of the city that were without schools.

Mrs. McNaughtan wanted to know if the foreigners had been given to understand when they were brought to the country that they would not be compelled to send their children to schools where English was taught, as from the information she had recently acquired she was under the impression that these people must have had some secret agreement that they would not be molested on this subject. She was puzzled to know why this matter had been neglected until the agitation of recent date had been started. A delegate who represented the French-speaking interests asked if the resolution under discussion implied that the teaching of French were to be opposed, and Mr. Sales explained that this was not the case, but that it held that every child must be taught English regardless of what other language was acquired. He said that there were schools in the province where no English was being taught.

Duty on Wheat

The Rayside local submitted a resolution calling upon the government to remove the duty on wheat going to the American market. It was unanimously carried without discussion.

Crystal Springs local asked by resolution that the Stray Animals' Act be amended so that municipal councils be permitted to pass resolutions that pure bred bulls might be permitted to run at large. Mr. Luck, of the Rayside local, was of the opinion that the situation suggested might be undesirable because of the mixing of breeds unless a whole municipality were agreed on the breed. A. Jamieson, of Birch Hills, was of the opinion that the measure was mainly for the benefit of the man with the small herd and therefore not likely to affect the large breeder. The resolution was carried.

Shellbrook local submitted a resolution asking the convention to pass a strong resolution to the effect that railways should be compelled to pay adequate compensation for stock killed on the railway. The resolution was carried.

Opening Procedure

Andrew Knox opened the convention in a few appropriate words, expression his appreciation of the indications of enthusiasm. He introduced Mayor Knox, who delivered the official welcome on behalf of the city. The mayor expressed his great pleasure at having the honor of tendering the good wishes of his fellow citizens to the Grain Growers of the Prince Albert district. He paid a warm tribute to the task that had been accomplished by the farmers whom he called the saviors of the country this year.

A credential and resolutions committee, consisting of R. S. Drew, of Crystal Springs, H. Augusta, of Shellbrook, and G. E. Humphrey, of Rayside, was named. A. Jamieson, of Birch Hills, was secretary.

There were several citizens of Prince Albert present, including J. E. Bradshaw, M.L.A.; A. D. Gordon, Hon. T. H. McGuire, A. McD. Thompson, W. O. McDougall and R. Stanley.

The Great-West Life

Agents are to be congratulated on having for the NINTH successive year written more business in Canada than the Agency force of any other company.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - WINNIPEG

Ask for 1916 desk calendar
FREE ON REQUEST

MONEY To Loan

on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers preferred. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS Mortgage Co. of Canada

Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG

Buy a Bond!

We have bonds of Canadian Municipalities in amounts of two hundred dollars and upwards which will return to purchaser

5½ to 6 per cent.

Safe, convenient and at all times convertible into cash. Write for particulars.

T. R. Billett & Co.
Stock and Bond Brokers
505 Merchants Bank Building
WINNIPEG

Farmers!

\$1 Per Bushel For Your Wheat

is what every man should get, and those of you who are holding grain for higher prices, or seed, should not be without insurance. Our special Grain Policy is what you need. Protects against Prairie Fire. No Fire Guards Required.

Issued by the month at a few cents per \$100.00. A postcard will bring you full information.

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Saskatoon Sask.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People.
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

"Making Money from Livestock"

In the title of an attractive booklet that The Guide has prepared for distribution. It is of practical interest to sellers of pure-bred stock of all kinds. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address: The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

HOW SAVINGS GROW

Ben Franklin's Proof that "Money is of a Prolific Nature"

After publishing his "Poor Richard's Almanac" for twenty-five years and giving thirty-two years more as thrift teacher of his country, Benjamin Franklin put into his will a provision to demonstrate the power of accumulated savings.

To the cities of Boston and Philadelphia he left \$5,000 each. The money was to be put out at interest and allowed to accumulate for a hundred years. At the end of that time, he figured, each city ought to have \$650,000. He directed that at the end of the hundred years \$500,000 should be invested by each city "in public works which may be of most general utility to the inhabitants." The rest should then be put at interest for another hundred years, when the accumulation should be divided, one-quarter to the city and three-quarters to the state.

When the first hundred years were past Boston found that she had \$663,923 to her credit from the Franklin fund. Taking \$500,000, Boston established a training school for mechanics. The remaining \$163,923 was put out at interest again.

Philadelphia's experience with the original fund of \$5,000 was about the same as Boston's.

Now, Franklin figured that at the end of the second hundred years, when the fund is to be distributed, each fund ought to amount to about \$20,000,000. But Boston's fund at the end of the first hundred years exceeded Franklin's estimate by \$13,923. So here's a problem:

If Boston handles the fund as successfully in the second hundred years as she did in the first how much in excess of \$20,000,000 will it be?

Franklin's demonstration was impressive: \$5,000 will go into \$663,923 how many times? Nearly 133 times. Wasn't he amply justified when he said, "Money is of a prolific nature."

What sort of a demonstration can you make?

RUSSIA'S MONEY BAG

The largest hoard of gold in the world is that held in the vaults of the Russian State Bank, amounting to about \$850,000,000.

Ordinarily a visitor may travel from one end of the Russian Empire to the other and not see enough gold coin to buy a pair of shoes. Paper currency is used universally. The check system as it prevails in the United States and England and Canada is practically unknown in Russia.

Altho the larger cities have many fine banks, the provincial business man distrusts banks, and there are hundreds of thousands of prosperous Russians who have never had a banking account in their lives. Their working capital is represented by paper currency of big denomination which they carry in a leather bag suspended by a thong around their neck.

In Russia the visitor may meet shaggy men whose appearance suggest the artisan class, who are carrying with them constantly from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars in currency.

WHO SAID HARD TIMES?

Two hundred tons of gold, worth \$102,000,000, and occupying the space of three cords of wood, are now stored in the United States assay office. The gold is in 16,345 bars. It represents the accumulation of British sovereigns and other foreign coins brought to the United States within about six weeks in an effort to maintain the financial balance between European nations and the United States.

The bars have been melted down to 916.6 fine. It is finer than the gold used in the United States mints. The employees of the assay office, working overtime, finished the task of melting it down a few days ago.

ENGLAND'S COMMON WEALTH

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Parliamentary paper just issued says the capital wealth of the United Kingdom is roughly estimated by statisticians at £15,000,000,000 (\$75,000,000,000), and the annual income at £2,400,000,000 (\$12,000,000,000).

After fifteen months of war our gold market is still free, and every scrap of paper issued by the government can be exchanged for gold on demand at the Bank of England.—Mr. M'Kenna.

Farmers' Financial Directory

CROWN LIFE

Every man who has lost money

in Stock Market or Real Estate speculation should write to us for particulars of an investment that never depreciates and never defaults in dividends—a Compound Investment Policy in the Crown Life.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
G. T. SOMERS, President.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
JAMES MASON, General Manager

General Banking Business transacted. Full compound interest at highest bank rate paid on savings accounts of one dollar and over. Sales notes discounted and collected. Blank sales notes supplied free on application.

Winnipeg Office: **426 MAIN STREET** W. A. Macchaffie Manager

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Issue a Special **Farmers' Policy**
There is none better.
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CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
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America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author
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RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List
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We Also Buy HIDE S and SENECA ROOT

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Farmers' Private Secretary

Will be sent free to any farmer for two hours work

Make all the money you can out of your grain by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. Many farmers would have saved from \$10 to \$50 on a car of grain alone if they had kept copies of all their letters and saved them to avoid disputes. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. It contains the following:

One Letter File, like the picture, 11½ by 9½ inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1½ inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care.
Two Handsome Grecian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 by 10½ inches (to fit the file) and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters.
One Hundred fine quality white Envelopes.
Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, same size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters.
Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose.
Complete Instructions for use. Any farmer who would like to have the "Farmers' Private Secretary" can procure it by doing two hours of very easy work. Sign the coupon and send it today.



Sales Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
Gentlemen—Please tell me how I can get a Farmers' Private Secretary free.

Name _____

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Jan. 18 to 21 **U. F. A. Convention** Jan. 18 to 21
Where to go when in Calgary

**YOU ARE INVITED to Inspect our
Large Stock of**

**New Scale Williams Pianos
AND
New Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs**

RECITAL in our EDISON HALL every day during U.F.A. CONVENTION

We have a stock of slightly used Pianos guaranteed as good as new. Terms arranged

ALEXANDER KAY PIANO COMPANY
235 8th Avenue West - CALGARY, Alta.



LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

The Calgary Central Creamery

Invites you to call and inspect their plant while in Calgary for the U.F.A. Convention

Corner of 3rd Avenue and 5th Street W. - Calgary

Horses! Horses! Horses!



UNRESERVED

Auction Sale

Monday, January 24,

Commencing at 12 o'clock

AT THE RANCH OF MR. R. G. ROBINSON

Situate 18 Miles North West of Calgary

300 Head Mares and Geldings

100 Head Sucking Colts

These are an extra choice bunch of well bred horses, comprised of 250 mares and 50 geldings all by Imported Clyde, Shire and Percheron Studs. These mares and geldings are all young, sound and of extra good conformation, lots of bone and all good colors. Farmers wanting good horses should attend this sale. Horses will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and absolutely without reserve.

We undertake to load these horses on the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. Railways free of charge. Automobiles will leave 520 Centre St., Calgary in time for this sale. Luncheon Provided. Terms Cash. No Reserve. Buyers from outside points must have Certified Checks or Bank Drafts.

Further particulars may be had by applying to the Auctioneer:

A. Layzell

520 Centre Street, CALGARY



Ten Head Registered Clydesdale Mares

ONE REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION
ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION
TWO REGISTERED STANDARD-BRED STALLIONS

100 Head well-bred Mares and Geldings of Clydesdale, Percheron and Shire breeding will be SOLD BY AUCTION at the

CALGARY SALES REPOSITORY

(Cor. Centre Street and Fifth Avenue, Calgary)

Thursday, Jan. 20, at 2 p.m.

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer.

NOTE—Several carloads of good farm horses always on hand.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

HIGHLAND LOCAL

The Highland Local Union, No. 557, held their annual meeting on December 18 when the following officers were elected:—Gilbert Morrison, president; Levi Barss, vice-president; and Norman Burke, secretary-treasurer. It was decided that two delegates should be sent to the convention at Calgary. It was also decided that the next regular meeting be deferred from January 1, 1916, to January 8, 1916. A vote of thanks was given for services rendered during the past year by President Burke and Secretary-Treasurer Fetiz.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

A new union has recently been organized at Melbrae school house near Loughheed. It has been decided to hold meetings alternately in the Melbrae and Groveland school houses so as to cover both districts. The union starts out with a paid-up membership of eleven.

FACTORS WHICH SPELL SUCCESS

The following replies are some of the answers sent in by our unions to the question, "Is there any distinctive feature of your work which has helped to make the local union a success?"

"Social entertainments have proved a grand success, both in social and financial ways."

"Co-operation is the main incentive to join, then it is the secretary-treasurer's duty to make good by ordering all possible goods where a saving can be made."

"The shipment of livestock we made thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. was a great success and a great blow in the face on the local buyers who tried to break up our shipment."

"We have built a hall which is holding us together, otherwise I do not think we would exist by now."

"We have helped distress cases. Six speakers have been down and given discourses on various subjects. Improvements for district have been taken up. Picnic, from which \$80.00 was collected for the Red Cross. Organ purchased for the school and used for social program. Brand book started which is a great help to members losing cattle. Rural mail and telephone are now in hand by the local."

"Binder twine purchasing brought in a number of members who would not have come otherwise."

"Social gatherings. Educational lectures from the University of Alberta. Debates."

The following are some of the replies received in 1914:—

"The union at this point has built its own hall, just finished on December 10, so expect our membership will increase a lot for 1915, in fact we have four new members for 1915 in sight now."

"So far only insistent work by president and secretary. To ensure delegate for annual convention we held a grand social evening and dance. Result (financially) \$54.00."

"Co-operative buying and selling no doubt will do more to keep a union together and the members interested than anything else."

"Monthly entertainment. Big lunch, speaking and music."

"We had an egg circle and shipped about 1,000 dozen eggs to Edmonton. Cream was shipped by nine members."

"The interest in the U.F.A. is general, and if the right men are elected to office the work usually goes forward satisfactorily. Officers elected in this union have been the greatest help and some of them the greatest hindrance."

"U.F.A. members have an advantage over outsiders in co-operative buying of 15 cents on a bag of flour, other commodities in proportion. Educationally and socially, consider it a great success."

"Yes, I always made it a point to get all the information possible from our general secretary and interested them in co-operative buying. I feel that the best way to keep a local together is to keep them well informed on the good work of the Association and by saving the dollars for them. What we lack is some good information on the questions of the day, tariff, etc."

"Education."

"We have found that by having a good entertainment at each meeting and a picnic once a year we were able to get quite a few new members and keep them interested in the cause of the U.F.A."

"I find that nine-tenths of the farmers have to be appealed to thru the selfishness of human nature. There are a few who join at once, but the big majority join when they want some benefit. It is too bad."

"The most distinctive feature that has helped to make our union a success outside of co-operative purchasing is the co-operative selling of hogs every two weeks. We obtain from a quarter to half a cent above the local price and in one instance received one cent higher."

"Only getting out and talking."

"Last winter all day meetings with a good lunch provided by the ladies for all. This winter tried to start with afternoon meetings, but failed until we had an all day meeting with the ladies and lunch."

"Discussions on best methods of farming. Debates on different subjects."

"General discussions on farm problems. Semi-yearly visits to Experimental Farm."

"Our union will not be a success until closer market is obtained. Co-operation in purchasing and selling is the only remedy. It is imperative to show results in dollars and cents."

"Only hard work by our president and a few persistent members. What makes our union a success is the selling and buying we do. When we get a car of flour in at \$3.00 per bag and the stores are charging \$3.40 it makes them all want to belong to the U.F.A. It is a sure drawing card."

"A co-operative shipping circle making regular trips to . . . (20 to 25 miles), running regularly all summer for shipping cream (also eggs, etc.) has been a decided success. This will be enlarged this year. It has placed the mixed farmer within reach of a market."

"The co-operative purchasing of goods. The forming of a district association. The selling of our hogs co-operatively and the general helpfulness of all the farmers in this district pulling together."

"None except the hearty co-operation of all officers and members."

Owing to the rush of work in preparing for the Convention, Mr. Woodbridge has found it impossible to prepare his usual reading matter for the Alberta page.

FARM BUILDINGS' BULLETINS

The series of ten bulletins on farm buildings, which were prepared by the British Columbia Forest Service in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, have attracted much favorable attention from the agricultural authorities of the prairie provinces and also from the farmers who have obtained copies. In many ways these bulletins appear to be the best and most comprehensive publications on farm buildings that have been published. They cover practically the whole range of farm buildings from hen houses to dwelling houses. The bulletins are obtainable free from the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

FARM SEED SUPPLIES

Field and garden seed supplies are practically assured for the 1916 planting. There is a scarcity in American grown crops including beans, onions, and to a lesser extent sweet corn. Amongst the imported stocks, swede turnips are rather short, also spinach and salsify and some varieties of carrots. Red clover and alfalfa are unusually short and show an advance in price from 30 to 75 per cent. Other kinds that might be used as a clover substitute, as alsike, are higher in price than the supply would otherwise warrant. Well-established Canadian seed houses with contracts made two or three years in advance will have no serious trouble this season in taking care of their regular trade. Seed merchants, who depend from year to year on the surplus stocks that may be offered, may have less assurance as to the character of their supplies.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

U.F.A. CONVENTION - January 18 to 21

WHERE TO GO WHEN IN CALGARY

Are You Fully Protected?

You cannot afford to run the risk of losing in a few hours all you have scraped together by years of hard work. Insure with us against fire and livestock losses. You will sleep sounder because you are secured. Agents throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Call at our head office, I.O.O.F. Building, Centre Street, while in Calgary.

Great North Insurance Co.

W. J. Walker, President and Manager

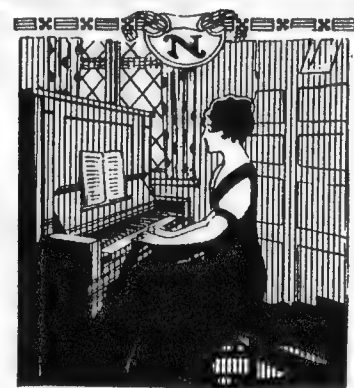
THE Alberta Stock Yards COMPANY LTD. CALGARY, ALTA.

OPEN MARKET OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTER

Modern self-registering scales. Competitive buyers from all packing and feeding centres. Facilities for feeding, watering and resting before selling. All classes of livestock handled with greatest care by competent stockmen. The best shipping facilities. Branding and dehorning chutes.

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Office Phone: M6877. Res. Phone: W1138
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Open Evenings
Suite 201-3 P. Burns Bldg., CALGARY
PYORRHEA A SPECIALTY



Special Inducement

offered all who come to Calgary during United Farmers' Convention in January

A High Grade Piano

At an Exceptionally Low Figure

For full particulars see "ad." in official program or write for information and we will send catalogue and complete details of the most attractive piano proposition you have ever been asked to consider.

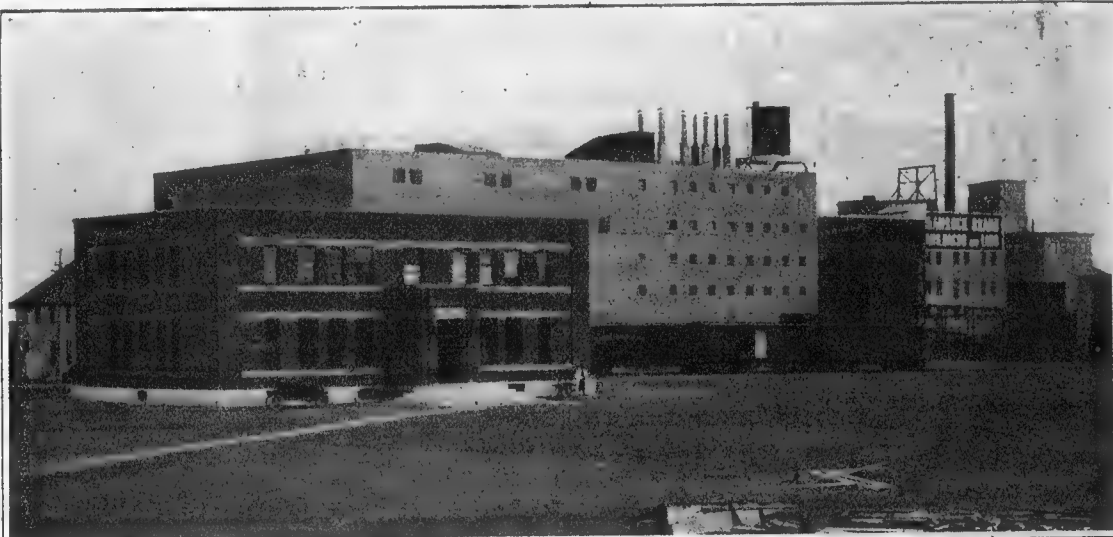
Hardy & Hunt Piano Co. LIMITED

Agents for Steinway & Sons, Nordheimer and Sherlock-Manning Pianos

216 8th Ave. W. - CALGARY

The Home of the Shamrock Brands

Arrangements have been made by the Company to give special attention to all visitors, and a cordial invitation is therefore extended to all in attendance at the Convention to inspect the building.



The Packing House of P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Calgary, shown in the above cut, will be one of the chief attractions to delegates in attendance at the Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in January, 1916. It is the latest in the construction of packing houses; it contains all the most modern improvements in cold storage, and a special department for handling butter, eggs and poultry.

The Carlyle Dairy Co.

Extends a hearty invitation to all U.F.A. DELEGATES, MEMBERS AND FRIENDS visiting Calgary to call and inspect their Creamery. We are desirous that our shippers and friends should see for themselves our method of weighing and testing cream, and will be glad to show them through our whole plant, equipped with the most modern machinery for pasteurizing milk, butter and ice-cream making, etc.

Note the Address - CORNER 5th AVENUE AND SECOND STREET E., CALGARY

Short Course School in AGRICULTURE and Domestic Science

Will be held at

CARDSTON	Jan. 10, 11, 12, 1916
FOREMOST	Jan. 13, 14, 15, 1916
LETHBRIDGE	Jan. 17, 18, 19, 1916
VULCAN	Jan. 20, 21, 22, 1916
CALGARY	Jan. 24, 25, 26, 1916
ACME	Jan. 27, 28, 29, 1916
PONOKA	Jan 31, Feb. 1, 2, 1916
CASTOR	Feb. 3, 4, 5, 1916

A list of additional schools, with dates, will appear in a later issue.

Under the auspices of the Fairs and Institutes and Women's Institutes Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Alberta.

Courses of instruction will be given in Livestock, Dairying, Agronomy and Poultry Raising.

The Champion Shorthorn bred steer from the recent Ontario Fat Stock show has just been secured and will be used for demonstration purposes. Lectures and demonstrations for women will be given in Cooking, Sewing, Laundry Work and Home Nursing.

Four carloads of pure-bred stock will be carried for demonstration purposes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are carrying this stock free of charge.

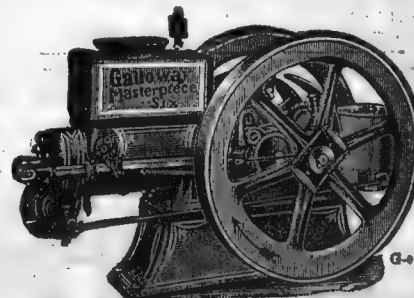
EVERYBODY WELCOME

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture. J. DOUGALL, Canadian Gen. Agricultural Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway.

For full particulars write: ALEX. GALBRAITH, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, or MISS MARY MacISAAC, Supt. of Alberta Women's Institutes, Edmonton, Alta.

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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.



GET MY PRICE

WAIT! DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

We give you MORE POWER for LESS MONEY because QUALITY is our watchword and VOLUME our motto. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST OF LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece Big Six and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and interchangeable by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines go better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.

Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. WHY? Because we give

More Power For Less Money

than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors, have long stroke, large bore, heavy, and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service. When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony, you want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled

By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strains demanded.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd., Dept. 11, Winnipeg, Manitoba

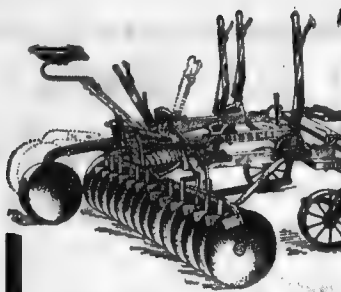
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Alberta Block Nut COAL

Sold direct from the mine to Grain Growers' Associations at \$1.50 per ton at the mine. This coal is clean, bright, dry and screened over a rotary screen. Try a car for the cheapest fuel ever ordered. We can make prompt delivery of the nut coal at all times. Order by wire, shipment will be made without advance payment, subject to sight draft.

ALBERTA BLOCK COAL CO. LTD.
DRUMHELLER - ALBERTA



Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The

Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O, ELORA, ONTARIO

The Provincial

WINTER FAIR

Will be held at REGINA March 14-17, 1916

\$7,000 in prizes for Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Exhibits shipped in by freight will be returned free.

There will be an interesting program of judging, practical addresses, annual meetings live stock associations, music and military manoeuvres.

Single Fare Passenger Rates on the Railways.

ROBERT SINTON, President

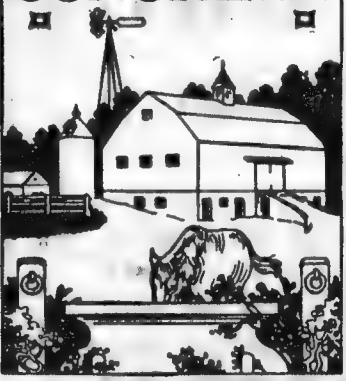
D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, Regina, Sask.

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Sent
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WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



160 pages of valuable building information—52 useful plans—complete details on how to make improvements on the farm that are fire-proof, weather-proof, time-proof and economical—besides scores of other interesting facts.

It's the standard authority on farm building construction. It has saved thousands of dollars for more than 75,000 Canadian farmers and will save money for you. If you haven't a copy, send in the coupon NOW. The book is free.

**Canada Cement
Company Limited,
MONTREAL.**

FILL IN COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.

776 Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete".

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Manitoba Secretary's Report

The following is the report presented at the Brandon Convention by the Secretary, Roderick McKenzie

As compared with 1914, the receipts for dues for 1915 show an increase which of itself reveals a very gratifying increase in paid up membership. This continuous but gradual increase of membership from year to year is an indication of the sound foundation on which the Association has been built.

In the early days of the organization membership was largely secured by an appeal to sentiment and a more or less popular propaganda based on the ground that farmers should have an organization similar to other industries without much regard to the enduring principles upon which such an organization must stand in order to permanently serve the useful principles along which social and educational lines should be built. Consequently the mind of the member was more or less directed to the material benefit each individual would derive from an increase in the price at which he was able to sell the commodities he raised and a lowering of the prices of what he had to buy. Tho the securing of these material

farmers' movement. One of the ways our secretaries can help to develop the movement is to supply the Central Office with the information asked for.

Steady Progress

Since the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was organized the branches contributed to the Central Association as follows:—

1903	\$ 703.80
1904	977.40
1905	1,618.00
1906	1,889.00
1907	1,847.00
1908	2,933.00
1909	2,823.00
1910	3,774.45
1911	2,548.45
1912	2,555.47
1913	2,773.38
1914	3,135.40
1915	5,004.65

In addition to the dues there was contributed to an emergency fund a total of \$2,875.41, this makes a total of \$35,460.75 that the farmers of Manitoba have contributed to the Central Office in the thirteen years to maintain their own organization, or an average of \$2,728.11 per year. No other form of industry or labor maintains an organization on a per capita tax so small, as none other has been so potent a factor in moulding public opinion in favor of economic freedom and true democracy.

The Grain Growers' movement has attained a strong position in public favor. As a leader in thought in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta it is now recognized by the friends of democracy as a strong factor in bringing about freedom from economic oppression.

Organizing Foreign Districts

A special organizer was kept in the field from 1st of January to the 1st of August and from November 15 to the end of the year. His time was largely taken up with the organization of the foreign population east and north of Winnipeg, and while we met with equal success in organization in those districts, the difficulty in keeping them together is becoming apparent, due to the want of literature in their own language and the difficulty a man who can only speak English has in getting the people to grasp the underlying principle of the Grain Growers' movement.

One of the aims of the Grain Growers' movement is to get together citizens of different races and religion and language that they may become one as Canadian citizens, and I cannot help but think that it would be worth spending a good deal of time and energy in bringing the English and non-English speaking people into closer relationship and co-operation to help one another in building up a higher standard of citizenship.

The Seed Grain Rate

The responsibility placed upon the secretary of the Association by the railway companies of guarding against the abuse of the special seed grain privileges, which was granted the farmers of Manitoba on the urgent request of the Grain Growers' Association, imposed a large amount of correspondence on the Central Office during the spring months. A total of 1,146 seed grain certificates were issued, which covered 46,703 bushels of wheat, 144,028 oats, 18,504 barley, 125 rye, 1,732 flax, 518 corn, 4,173 lbs. grass seed, 9½ bushels spelts, 58 potatoes, 10 peas, 7 buckwheat. An average saving of 10 cents a bushel in freight on this seed would cover all the money that the members of the Grain Growers' Association have contributed to the support of the Central Office since it was organized. It is only right that we should bear testimony to the liberal manner in which the officials of the railway companies acted in the distribution, always showing the greatest patience with farmers who were dilatory in securing their certificate. The railways have intimated that the seed grain rate will be extended for another year, effective January 15. I would urge on our secretaries the importance of taking precaution not to issue a certificate for seed grain to any one but an actual farmer who wants the seed for his own land.



R. MCKENZIE, Secretary
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

benefits is and always will be a prime factor in the movement, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is no longer maintained by sentiment only, but by a more or less clear conception of what the Grain Growers' movement is capable of doing to improve the economic condition of farmers and elevate the standard of life in rural communities.

The Membership

One of the difficulties the Central Office has to contend with is the indifference of secretaries to report the activities of their Association and to supply information asked for. Blank report forms were sent out to over three hundred branches in November asking for certain information respecting the activities of their branch as regards their membership and only eighty-four of those reports were completed and returned to the office up to the close of the year.

Representatives of other institutions frequently ask, "How many members belong to the Grain Growers' Association?" So far the only means we have of ascertaining the actual number who do belong to the Association is the amount of dues sent in. That of course only covers those who have paid their annual dues during the year and who have been accounted for by the secretaries.

One of the purposes we hoped to accomplish by sending out those blank reports was to form an estimate of the number of members who are actually enrolled. With the small number reporting no safe estimate can be arrived at. Of the reports received thirty reported that all members on the roll paid their annual dues; fifteen failed to give number on rolls, but gave number paid their dues, and thirty-nine branches indicated 692 more on roll than paid their dues, or an average of eighteen per branch. These returns so far as they go indicate that there is a respectable percentage of our members who failed to contribute their "bit" for the welfare of their fellows. It is a safe guess that many of them have done nothing else to promote the

Don't Wear a Truss



C. E. BROOKS, 1953 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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The Only Effective Remedy for Bots and Worms in Horses. They have been used by thousands of farmers and veterinarians with excellent results. If your horses are run down, stubborn, lazy, etc., just try some "HEUREKA CAPSULES" and see what they will do.

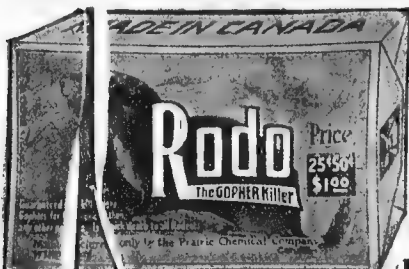
PRICE: \$2.00 FOR 12 CAPSULES 10 cents for postage extra. Orders from 5 dozens up will be filled postage free. Order today from:

THE CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.

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General Agents for the Improved Heureka Capsules for the Dominion of Canada.

Agents Wanted. Special Prices for Agents.



Read Why "Rodo" Will Kill Every Gopher on Your Farm

Rodo is so attractive in appearance, and has such an enticing smell that Gophers will hunt for it and swallow it greedily, and that's the last of Mr. Gopher, for the smallest particle of Rodo will kill him "as dead as a door nail."

Rodo was invented by the world's greatest gopher poison expert, after years of study and research, and Rodo will stand for all time as the perfect gopher poison, a poison that cannot possibly be improved upon.

Read what Mr. William Tingey, Marieton, Sask., thinks of Rodo:

"I am well pleased with Rodo the Gopher Killer, it is true to the name and all you claim it to be. I think it the best yet. The gophers are very fond of it and eat it greedily."

Thousands of farmers agree with Mr. Tingey about Rodo, and we want you to join the crowd.

You get one-half more for your money in Rodo than in any other poison sold by druggists.

If you cannot get Rodo from your druggist, we will send First Trial 25c. package Rodo for 20c. 50c. package Rodo for 40c. \$1 package Rodo for 80c.

Mailed on receipt of your address. Postage stamps accepted.

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WINNIPEG

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN THE GUIDE

Manitoba Directors' Report

Continued from Page 9

Perhaps one of the most significant signs of our times, showing the increasing respect in which the farmers' associations are held by other industries, was the conference held between representatives of the business interests of the City of Winnipeg and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg in the first week of November. This conference was held on the invitation of the business men, under the auspices of the Canadian Credit Men's Association. The business men started out on wrong premises, being obsessed with the idea that the farmer did not know his own business and that it was their duty to so instruct and educate the farmer that he might be able to do his full duty to himself but more especially to his country, in a largely increased production. But when the farmers had had the opportunity of stating their case we believe the business men were convinced that the farmers knew their own business—at least as well as the business men knew theirs. There was a good deal of plain talk. Everything was taken good-naturedly and the best of good feeling prevailed. The result of the conference was the formation of a joint committee composed of twenty business men and twenty farmers, to be known as the Council of Commerce and Agriculture; and the functions of this council are to discuss matters that are of mutual interest to commercial and agricultural industries, and we believe that the influence of this council might be for good. It provides a medium whereby interests that have very often appeared antagonistic may be brought into closer touch with each other and given an opportunity of looking at things from each other's viewpoint—of understanding and appreciating the difficulties that each have to contend with, and if it is gone into in the proper spirit, with an unselfish desire to help each other—good cannot fail to result from the closer contact of the various interests.

This report would be incomplete without some reference to the action taken at the last convention of receiving ladies into full membership in our association. We realize that we were not conferring a favor but that we were receiving a great benefit, and we desire to express our satisfaction that so many ladies have become members of our association. Especially are we gratified at the manner in which the ladies' committee appointed at the last convention have risen to their responsibilities—assisting at public meetings, and showing their willingness to take their full share of the work of our association.

At the last annual convention there was a resolution passed re commission charges for handling oats and barley, by your directors and urging them to continue their efforts until such charges are one-half cent for oats and three-quarters of a cent for barley. Your board have by resolution requested the Grain Commission to recommend to Parliament that legislative action be taken giving effect to our request in this connection.

Regarding the resolution concerning the description of the higher grades of wheat, proposing to eliminate the words "Red Fife," and making it read "Hard wheat" instead of "Hard Red Fife wheat," as at present, a resolution has been forwarded to the proper authorities by your directors, and there will be a resolution presented to you, regarding the creation of a permanent board of appeal whose duties we believe should be to decide as to the intrinsic value of bleached or light-colored wheat.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

PETER WRIGHT.

HORTICULTURAL AND FORESTRY CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College on February 17 and 18. The meeting on Friday evening, February 18, will in all probability be held in the city of Winnipeg.

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Twice recently we've seen instances of men who have died within a year of their having been solicited for life assurance.

In one case the man put the matter off—to-day his widow is almost penniless. The other man purchased a policy—paid only one premium—and his widow received three thousand dollars. Comment is unnecessary.

We've a booklet called "The Creation of an Estate"—that we'd like to send you—if you've interest enough to write for it.

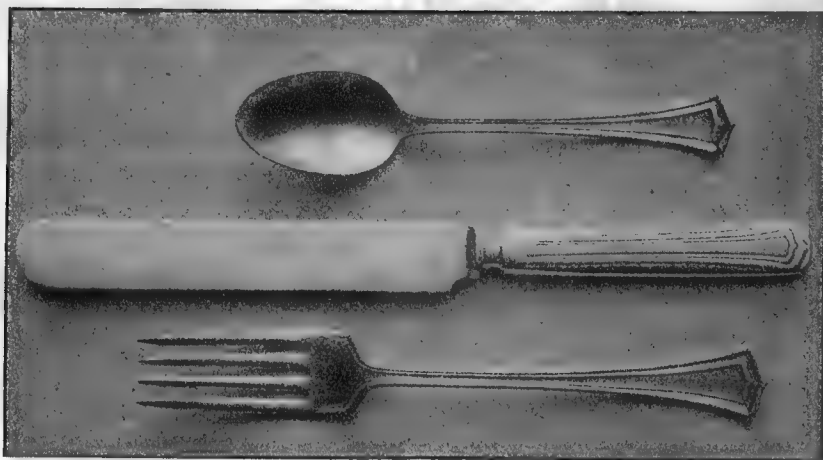
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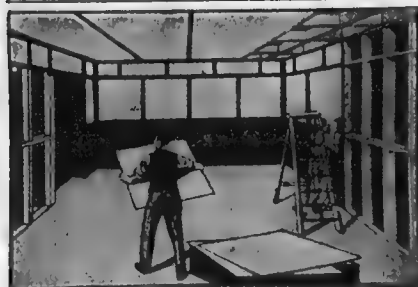
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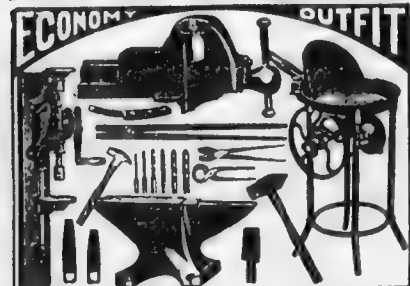
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BLOCKS

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A One-Color Plan

All the Rooms Designed to Blend in One Color Scheme

House plan No. 1 gives such an impression of compactness that one instinctively feels that there must be perfect harmony between the different parts of this house. In order to achieve this we would finish the woodwork in dull gold ivory enamel and decorate the walls of the entry and living room with a soft pinkish tan oatmeal paper, the bedrooms in a lighter buff oatmeal paper and the kitchen and wash room in a buff sanitas, carrying the one color note thruout.

In the living room which must serve as dining room also, much charm might be added by having a seat built in around the corner, as suggested in the illustration. The round dining table drawn up beside the seat between meals would complete the delightful picture of solid comfort.

Rich Looking Furniture

There is a kind of furniture which can sometimes be bought very cheaply in the stores and the auction rooms, because it is a departing fashion, which would look very attractive in this room. It is called cathedral finished oak and has a reddish brown color and a polished surface, which gives it something of the dressiness of mahogany without the costliness of that very handsome wood. A dining table and three or four dining chairs of this kind; the remainder of the set of chairs could be used in the bedrooms where the family is small and they are only needed for company) combined with red willow

be purchased at from twenty to thirty-five cents a yard.

Once again it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the charm of a room depends upon those little last touches of color—a sofa cushion in just the right shade, a vase, a row of books, a jar of flowers, a beautiful growing plant, a harmonious mat under the lamp. These are the things that lift a room out of the commonplace and give it interest and distinction. Let the housekeeper not grow weary in well-doing when she has the walls tinted or papered, the rugs down, the curtains up and the furniture arranged. She is apt by that time, especially if she has done the decorating herself, to be so thoroughly sick of the whole business that she is glad to quit when she gets it fit to live in again. And that is probably the reason why so many really well furnished rooms just stop short of actual beauty and give one a sense of flatness.

Odd Little Touches of Color

Just what these last touches should be depends, of course, upon the room. One woman who had an olive green room that suffered from this lack of something, discovered the solution of her problem to be in a number of quaint little Japanese tea cups in bright orange which she brought quite by accident one day and kept there permanently by intention, they



Reversing this picture, we have exactly the conditions in the house described in this issue

easy chairs would make a most delightful room. The cretonne over-curtains at the windows should have much old blue and a little of the tan, to tie them to the wall, as it were, and the willow chairs should have seats of plain old blue linen. The floor, stained brown and waxed, should have a rug of a deep tan and old blue mixture; a home-made one of rags is not to be despised.

Furnishing the Bedrooms

It will increase the apparent size of the house to have the rugs in the bedrooms repeat the general colors of the living room rug. An iron bed, painted the color of the walls, and a mahogany or cream enamel dresser with a comfortable willow arm chair will be sufficient furniture for each of these rooms. Enough variation can be introduced by using different colored draperies at the windows. Really this method of introducing color into a room is not as expensive as it may sound, since surprisingly pretty cretonnes can

gave the room such a happy expression.

The housewife should try the different sofa cushions and vases and pictures she possesses in the room, one by one. If they don't positively add to the beauty of the room let her expel them. Then begin the matter of finding out just what the room does want, and here the farmer's wife may think herself greatly handicapped in not being able to visit the big city stores, and she is, to a certain extent. But in the summer the prairie is covered with color for her to experiment with and no salesman to be fussy about giving out samples. The writer has planned nearly all her color schemes with leaves and stems and flowers, and preserved them approximately by pressing them in a book, under a heavy weight. The woman who makes a thorough and careful study of nature's color schemes need take no second place in furnishing her home to her city sister, who merely learns of color from the store windows.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$1.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 1, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$1.50.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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HEATS WATER IN HALF THE TIME WITH HALF THE FUEL. Burns trash, cobs, wood or soft coal. All heat under water. Try it two weeks free at my expense.

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LOW FARES AND TOURIST CARS TO PACIFIC COAST

In connection with the low fare excursion tickets on sale to Vancouver and Victoria on January 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, it is officially announced in passenger circles of the Canadian Northern Railway that they will operate through Tourist Cars from Winnipeg to Vancouver on January 12th and 14th and again on February 9th and 11th. Connecting trains for these cars will leave Regina and Saskatoon January 13th and 15th, February 10th and 17th; and cars will leave Edmonton January 14th and 16th, February 11th and 13th.

This announcement should occasion no small amount of interest among those many who show a preference for this economically comfortable mode of traveling.

That the ever popular Tourist Car has lost none of its favor with the traveling public, was afforded ample proof by the great rush for reservations during the past week or so on the cars of this type now operating between Winnipeg and Toronto.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the passenger officials that the Tourist Cars—which, to have properly equipped and added to the now famous Eastern Canada Express, they have gone to considerable pains—are finding such great favor with a judge so critical—the Western Canadian public.

These Tourist Cars provide all the luxury of the Standard Sleeping Car at almost half the cost.—Advertisement.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 12

the management of the market, and he was appointed manager in consequence. The affairs of the Central Farmers' Market were in a very bad condition, much worse, in fact, than was believed when The Grain Growers' Grain Co. came to its assistance, and the company had to put up a second sum of money to keep the market open. It was also found that the charter on which the market was organized, which did not allow them to give or take credit, was unsuitable for their business, and it was consequently reorganized on a fresh basis and with a new name. The debts of the Central Farmers' Market were paid half in cash and half in stock in the new concern, and all produce sent in was now being paid for the same week that it was received. Under the new management the business had increased, and very large quantities of butter, eggs, poultry, garden produce and meat were sold, tho the supply often did not equal the demand. Mr. Moffatt also spoke of the arrangements made with the Agricultural College for the fattening of farmers' chickens, and said the quality of the product now being received was very greatly improved. The market was now on a profitable basis, and in recent months had made profits of \$120, \$160 and \$190 a month. In order that it might be a greater success and serve all classes of the community by bringing producers and consumers together, it was necessary for the farmers to send in more produce and also to furnish more capital. The Central association and a number of locals already owned stock in the market, and he hoped that others would show their interest in the same practical way.

Co-operation

An interesting hour was spent in hearing reports presented by local secretaries as to the membership and co-operative activities of the branches during the past year.

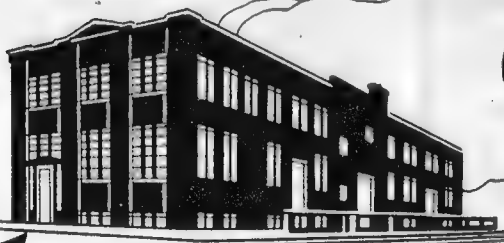
A typical report was that of the Shoal Lake branch, given by Bert McLeod. Mr. McLeod said that while he was secretary of the branch they had in addition a co-operative secretary, Geo. Fisher, who was paid \$100 a year for his work. During the past year, with a membership of 102, they had done \$6,229 worth of business, handling ten cars of coal, one of twine and one of apples. In order to be on the safe side they took a margin of 30 cents a ton on coal, 10 cents per 100 pounds on twine, and 10 cents a barrel on apples, and they were then able to sell the goods at figures which saved the members over \$600 compared with local prices.

Regent Equity Exchange, which is organized under the Manitoba Co-operative Act, bought 12 carloads of goods and did a satisfactory business amounting to \$4,925, while Morris reported a membership of 130, held together chiefly by co-operative buying, the past year's business totalling \$25,000. A number of other branches made similar reports, and it was evident that co-operative buying in carload lots is being carried on successfully by almost every local branch of the association. Mr. McKenzie stated that, while no exact figures were available, he believed that the co-operative buying of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association amounted to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year, 75 per cent. of the business being done with The Grain Growers' Grain Co. (Applause.)

Fraternal Visitors

Thursday morning's session opened with short, breezy speeches from visiting delegates. A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, brought greetings from his province, and gave a very interesting account of the successful working of the inter-provincial hail insurance scheme in Saskatchewan.

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan association, spoke of the trading activities of the Grain Growers' movement, and said that the experience of Saskatchewan proved that engaging in trade did not destroy the educational value of the association. The Saskatchewan association, since it took up trading two years ago, had in-



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1x4 No. 3 Flooring	23.00	1x4 No. 1 "V" Jt. Ceiling	20.00	3x10 or 3x12 No. 1 Fir Dimension	24.75
1x4 or 1x6 No. 3 1/2 Flooring	22.50	1x4 No. 3 "V" Jt. Ceiling	18.00	4x4, 6x6 or 5x8	25.00
1x6 No. 1 Drop Siding	28.00	1x6 or 8" No. 1 Fir Finish	31.00	1x6 No. 1 Fir Shiplap	19.50
1x6 No. 3 Drop Siding	25.00	1x8 or 10" No. 1 Fir Finish	34.00	1x8 or 10" No. 1 Fir Shiplap	20.00
1x6 No. 3 1/2 Drop Siding	22.50	1x6 No. 1 Cedar Bev. Siding	24.00	1x8 or 10" No. 1 Fir Boards	20.00
XXX No. 1 Cedar Shingles	2.75	1x8 or 10" No. 1 Re-sawn	13.50		
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Send in your order with check for \$50.00, balance to be paid upon arrival and examination of car, and instruct date you wish your order shipped.

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References: Merchants Bank of Canada



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At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for our **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up. **SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.** Dept. 111, Oakesburg, Kas., U.S.A.

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"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

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All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

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The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd header. Can supply stock of both sexes, unrelated if desired, and of all ages.

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YOUR NEEDS—If you or your district needs a good stallion get one now and it will be well advertised for spring.

If you have a stallion that you have had 3 or more years that is sound and sure, we will give you an **EXCHANGE**, merely charging you for the difference in age or quality.

We have taken in exchange several aged horses, 8 to 12 years old, that are sound, sure, and good stock horses, that we will sell for about half of their year's earning power.

Write and let us explain our Guarantee and Insurance Agreement

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THOS. NOBLE

DAYSLAND, ALTA.

creased its paid-up membership from 10,000 to 25,000 (applause), and last year they did over \$1,000,000 worth of business.

H. W. Wood, vice-president of the U.F.A., made a feeling reference to the death of the president of that organization, James Speakman, following by such a sad coincidence upon the death of the former president, W. J. Tregillus, under very similar circumstances just a year before. Mr. Wood also gave some interesting information as to the working out of the livestock shipping schema adopted in Alberta and operated in connection with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.

Votes of Condolence

A resolution expressing the regret of the convention of the death of J. Speakman and of F. W. Green, the former secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, together with a vote of condolence to the bereaved relatives, was passed.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, also gave a short address.

Rev. Dr. Whidden, principal of Brandon Baptist College, who was called from the audience by the president, made a plea for better rural education and the raising of better boys and girls. Rural education, however, he said, must be different from city education. The child who had the privilege of being brought up in the country could approach his studies thru a different avenue from that which was open to the city child. It was no use, therefore, for city educational leaders to go out into the country to instruct the rural teachers. On the contrary, they should bring the successful rural teachers together so that they might help one another and teach the city people.

For an Agricultural Bank

The question of rural credit was brought before the convention by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, who pointed out the necessity of the provision of cheap money on long terms of credit in order to permit the full development of the agricultural industry. Mr. Avison referred to the system successfully operated for many years in Australia and New Zealand, where the governments raise money by the sale of bonds at 4 per cent., and make loans repayable over a long period of years at an interest charge of 5 per cent. He advocated the establishment of a similar system in Manitoba, and moved the following resolution:

The Resolution

"Whereas, in all countries in which agriculture is the basic industry some system is adopted and laws enacted by the government to assist farmers in procuring the necessary capital at a low rate of interest and long terms of payment, excepting Canada and the United States; and whereas the agricultural industry in Manitoba has to pay a higher rate of interest on borrowed capital than any other industry; and whereas Australia and New Zealand, with agricultural conditions and settlement somewhat similar to what we have in Manitoba, have adopted a system of supplying capital for the development of the agricultural industry at a low rate of interest and long terms of payment with marked success.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the Manitoba government to adopt a system of direct agricultural credit based on the system in force in West Australia and New Zealand, and that an act be passed at the present session of the legislature providing for the creation of a board or bank to be known as the Agricultural Bank or Board, consisting of three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to deal with all matters pertaining to the administration of long term mortgage loans to farmers by said bank or board, and that such act shall embody the following principles:

"That the bank or board be made a corporate body. That in order to provide capital for the purpose of the bank or board, the legislature be asked each year to authorize the provincial treasurer to borrow up to a specified amount by the issue of bonds or debentures. That the provincial treasurer raise from time to time such sum or sums as may be required not exceeding in any one year the amount so authorized, provided that: First—In raising the

moneys the minister shall be deemed to be acting on behalf of the Agricultural Credit Bank or Board. Second—Accordingly the moneys thus raised shall be deemed to be raised by the Agricultural Bank or Board in its corporate capacity. Third—All mortgages and securities taken by said commission in respect of loans made from the said moneys shall be held as collateral security for the particular bonds or debentures in addition to the general credit of the province. That the proceeds of sale of said stock or debentures shall be available for the agricultural bank to lend to farmers for the following purposes:

Purpose of Loans

"For discharging existing mortgages.

"For making improvements to increase production.

"For purchase of stock and implements.

"For purchase of land for productive purposes.

"That said loans shall be repayable by amortization over such period as the bank may decide, provided that the borrower shall have the option of paying off the whole or any portion of the loan in advance of the contract period by payments of not less than \$25.00. That such loan shall bear interest at a rate of 1 per cent. per annum greater than the rate paid by the government upon the actual amount realized from the sale of the stock or debentures. That the maximum loan which may be made on any land shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the value calculated on a productive basis. That no loan shall be made excepting to land owners resident on their land and only for land held for productive purposes. No loan shall be made on land held by resident owners for an increase in price. Applicants for loans must state purpose for which loan is required."

R. M. Wilson spoke in support of the resolution, and said that he could see no reason why the government should not be as ready to help the farmers to get cheap money as they had been to aid the railways. He contended that the farm lands of the West were the best security in Canada, and the railways had got capital at only half the interest the farmers were paying on much less security.

After Mr. Avison had answered one or two questions, explaining that the details would have to be taken up when the bill, if any, was drawn up, the resolution was unanimously passed.

A Woman Vice-President

An amendment was made to the constitution providing for the addition of a second vice-president to the list of officers. Peter Wright, who moved the necessary resolution, reminded the delegates that the convention a year ago placed women on an absolute equality with men, making it possible for them to hold any office in the association, and the object in creating this new office was to provide a plan thru which a lady might be elected to the Central executive.

When the election of officers took place later in the morning this suggestion was acted upon, and Mrs. A. Tooth, of Eli, a member of the committee of the Oakville Co-operative Society, was announced as the choice of the ladies present, and unanimously elected by the convention.

President R. C. Henders and Vice-President J. S. Wood were for the sixth time unanimously re-elected.

New Blood for Executive

There will, however, be considerable new blood in the Central Board, the amendment to the constitution adopted a year ago requiring the appointment of twelve directors, one for each federal constituency outside Winnipeg, instead of only six as before. In almost every case the election of the directors was a purely formal matter, the convention electing the candidates nominated by the district conventions. In Marquette constituency, however, the district convention was almost equally divided, Frank Simpson being chosen by a majority of only one over J. T. Davis, and both these gentlemen were nominated before the convention. A ballot took place on these two names, resulting in the election of Frank Simpson. Messrs. Dagleish, Keeper, Shaw

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

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and R. J. Avison were nominated for Dauphin, but the three first named withdrew, and Mr. Avison was unanimously elected, as he has been for a number of years past. The complete list of officers will be found on page 12.

A proposed amendment to the constitution, which would have given each district association power to elect a representative on the Central Board instead of merely to nominate, was defeated.

A Stirring Address

Rev. H. G. Crozier, of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, delivered a stirring address at the Thursday afternoon session on "Patriotism in Times of Peace." Patriotism, he declared, meant love of one's fellowmen. It did not mean flag waving, and they were very far from being patriots who waved the flag and bragged of their love of the Empire and at the same time went about robbing and exploiting the people thru the exercise of special privileges. Mr. Crozier denounced as unpatriotic many who boasted of their loyalty, naming the hide-bound party politician, who allowed others to do his thinking for him; the men who bought and sold votes, the real estate robber, and the prominent men in England, including some well-known churchmen who refused to give up their drink even tho Lloyd George had said that drink was a greater enemy than Germany. The speaker called forth loud applause when he condemned as unpatriotic the Canadian statesmen who talked about fighting for Great Britain and then taxed British goods. War, he declared, was the logical result of our competitive business methods, and he looked forward to a time when not only would all protective tariffs be removed but the world would become a great international state in which all the nations would live together in peace and harmony. He believed it was possible to pass laws which would put an end to crime, drunkenness and poverty, and he believed it was the duty of ministers of the Gospel to study social, economic and political questions, and instead of devoting all their time to getting men into heaven to try and bring a little heaven down to this earth.

Mr. Crozier, in concluding, paid a tribute to the work being done by the Grain Growers' Association of Springhill, and A. J. M. Poole, of that association, in speaking to a vote of thanks to Mr. Crozier, expressed his pleasure at having heard such an address from one who had formerly been a member of the Springhill association.

For Co-operative Abattoir

A very important resolution was passed at this session, the convention after a short debate pronouncing in favor of the establishment of a co-operative abattoir and packing plant. The subject was introduced by Frank Simpson, who reviewed the livestock marketing situation and dwelt upon the great difference between the prices received by producers and those paid by consumers. Mr. Simpson moved a resolution in favor of a co-operative plant, and said he thought a co-operative company would be justified in asking the provincial government to provide, by a guarantee of bonds, 75 per cent. of the capital required, the farmers supplying the balance.

Government Ownership Proposed

J. Bousfield said the present Manitoba government was pledged to the erection of a public abattoir and packing plant, and moved that instead of endorsing a co-operative plant, the convention urge the government to carry out its promise at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Simpson said the objection to this was that it would take the management of the plant out of the hands of the farmers, and on a vote being taken the amendment was defeated and Mr. Simpson's resolution carried.

Board of Appeal Wanted

The grievance of the grain producers in the matter of the grading system was voiced in an animated discussion on a resolution asking the Board of Grain Commissioners to recommend to the Dominion government the appointment of a permanent salaried Board of Appeal, whose duties would be to hear appeals made from the grading of the

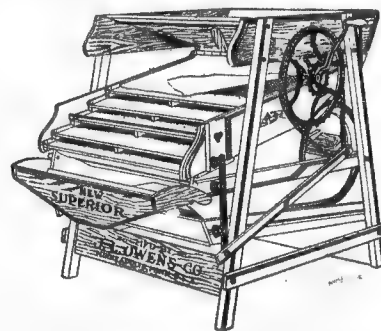
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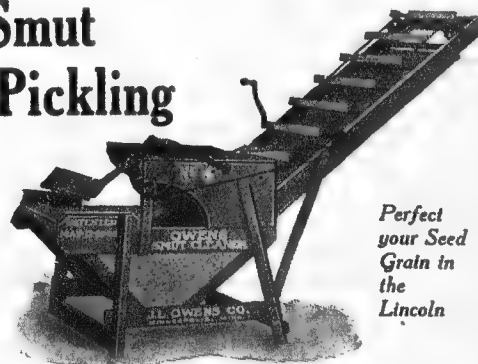


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Farmers' Market Place

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PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Alpheus Millhaem, Warner, Alta. 51-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, UTILITY and show birds; great winter layers; first prize winners at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Moose Jaw. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 51-4

BRONZE TURKEYS AND BARRED ROCKS for sale; large well marked birds from my winners. A. C. Munro, Plumas, Man. 51-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, also a few Hens. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 1-14

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—GET THE only original pure bred farm raised Busy "B" strain from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. Circulars free. 2-7

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE GEESSE, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Light Brahmas from prize winning stock. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 2-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels from Guild's "Bred to Lay" strain. \$3 each. Mrs. John Anderson, Claydon P.O., Sask. 1-4

FREE TO STOCKMEN AND POULTRYMEN—Our 80 page illustrated booklet on feeding; how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens; gives dimensions and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada. 1-4

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CHOICE IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE Sows in farrow. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 1-8

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U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a good mare or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-1

PURE BRED PERCHERON HORSE—WEIGHT 2000 pounds; good pedigree. James Gilbert, Dominion City, Man. 51-4

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FIL-lies and mares in foal. Durham bulls. Wm. Ledingham, Brandon, R. R. No. 5, Man. 1-4

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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320 ACRES—WEST HALF OF LOT 31, VIRDEN district; 250 acres broke, 50 acres fall plowed. Will accept first reasonable offer. Write Edward Blaquier, Port Arthur, Ont., owner. 52-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR LIVESTOCK—Unimproved 1/4 26-37-26 W. 1st.—R. R. Danard Minitonas, Man. 1-4

THREE QUARTER SECTION FARM FOR sale, 4 1/4 miles from Cranmer siding, 8 miles from Waskada, Man, 9 miles from Souris, N. Dakota. Good buildings, abundance of water and nearly all under cultivation. Price \$20 per acre; \$2,000 down, balance easy terms. Apply to Administrator, Charles Brander, Westhope, N. Dakota, for terms. (A snap).

WE HAVE A FEW IDEAL FARMS FOR SALE in Manitoba suitable for mixed farming; partly improved. Prices from \$7.00 an acre up. These are real "Snaps." Write for further particulars to Land Department, 845 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

SNAPS IN FARM LANDS—WE HAVE 1600 acres of improved farm lands for sale in the Wadena, Saskatchewan district. Main line Canadian Northern Railway. Prices from \$10 to \$18 an acre. Easy terms. Write Farm Land Department, 845 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

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REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—WE are now booking orders for our splendid stock of Registered Marquis Wheat. Grown on our own farms and sold only in bags sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Prices on application. State quantity required. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 52-3

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RECLEANED SEED OATS—NO NOXIOUS seeds, high germination. sixty Day or Orloff, Gold Rain, Victory, ten bushel, or less, 70c.; over ten, 65c. Great French Lizo (no better variety), 65c.; Garton 22, 65c. These two also cylinder cleaned, eliminating small oats. All including sacks. One-third cash with order, balance by February 15 or forfeit. Frank Houser, Wilkie, Sask. 1-4

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—SEAGER WHEEL-er's strain. Registered seed inspected, sacked and sealed by Government Inspector. Certificate of registration given with every sack. Price \$1.50 bushel. New Seager oats, best for yield and quality, try them, 70 cents bushel, sacks free. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Melita, Man. 1-4

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SWEDISH MILLING SEED OATS. 100% GERM-ination, 75 cents per bushel, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. Craigville, Alta. Bags free. I have special freight rates for my customers. Terms are cash with order. Cannot accept orders after March 21st. This ad. will only appear once. Ernest Gonyo, Dowling Lake, Alta.

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FENCE POSTS—CEDAR POSTS AND FENCE wire at lowest prices. We have our own timber limits and can give you best value for your money. **LUMBER—Farmers**, when in want of lumber or other building material send us your inquiries. For quality, prices and general satisfaction we are not excelled. We have handled hundreds of cars to the best of satisfaction of our customers. **FARMERS' SUPPLIES** such as Sugar, Salt, Portland Cement, Fence Wire and Nails we handle large quantities in full carload lots. We specialize on these lines and therefore excel, and you will make a mistake not to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 51-11

FOR SALE—WOOD, GOOD, SOUND, DRY round wood in 16 ft. lengths in Jack Pine, Tamarac and Poplar, at \$2.75 per cord, f.o.b. cars Edmonton. We have low freight rates on wood to prairie points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Send us your orders. Enterprise Lumber Co., 215 Alexandra Block, Edmonton, Alberta.

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A man don't want to hide his
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He'll get results far quicker,
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If he builds a great big fire
Or climbs a tree and hollers.

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With their attention directed towards better seed production by The Guide's special series of contributed articles by Seager Wheeler and with the excellent returns from this year's crop, Guide readers will be prepared to give the 1916 crop a good start with good seed.

Farmers selling seed grain get one-half freight rates on all railways after January 15.

The Guide has already demonstrated its ability to sell seed grain through the Farmers' Market Place.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS

The small ad. I had with you offering Western rye grass seed for sale sold out my entire stock.—James Strang, Baldur, Man.

Last March and April I advertised Timothy seed in The Guide. It cost me a little over 60 cents per insertion and was in eight or nine times. I received 40 or 45 orders, ranging from 50 to 800 pounds. I advertised in three other papers, but The Guide got the most business for me.—W. W. Gould, Edwin, Man.

My ad. in The Guide for Banner oats was a complete success. I sold all I had and had inquiries for much more.—L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alta.

I had good success with my ad. last year, re Timothy seed. I was sold out three days after the advertisement appeared.—W. F. Summers, Carman, Man.

If you have anything for sale it will pay you to put an advertisement in the Farmers' Market Place for a few weeks. Advertising rates and full particulars are given at the top of this page. Send it in now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish it run and get in touch with hundreds of purchasers for every one you can sell without advertising.

Address:

Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

chief inspector, to make rules to govern the grading of wheat or other grains having an admixture of wild oats or other foreign matter, to determine the percentage of moisture required to cause grain to be graded no grade, and also to make milling tests of bleached wheats exposed to weather conditions so as to determine the intrinsic value of such wheat for milling purposes and to what grade it should belong, and further, that a sample bureau be established to sample cars of grain passing thru Winnipeg in connection with but independent of the government samplers.

It was evident from the discussion that dissatisfaction with the grades given to farmers' wheat by the inspectors was particularly great during the present season, and it was contended that the discretionary powers conferred upon the chief inspector by the Canada Grain Act had been used against the interest of the farmers and to the advantage of millers.

R. McKenzie quoted figures obtained from the Grain Commission showing that out of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of no grade wheat taken into the terminal elevators last fall, all but 2,000,000 bushels was shipped out in the same condition. The farmers were made to believe that their no grade wheat had to go thru a dryer to make it fit to store, but only 185,470 bushels was dried, and the great bulk of the no grade wheat, for which the farmers had received reduced prices, had been bought by the millers and used most profitably by them. Complaint was also made that the chief inspector was unnecessarily severe in classifying wheat as no grade when it contained only 13 per cent. of moisture or 2 per cent. of wild oats, Mr. McKenzie stating that 15 per cent. of moisture was allowed at Minneapolis, and grain was never called no grade there for wild oats, because the elevators cleaned them out. On this side the terminal elevators claimed wild oats could not be cleaned out, and, as usual, what they said went.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Organization Discussed

A round table talk on organization took place on Friday morning. M. McCuish, the association's organizer, opened the discussion and emphasized the importance of the work of the local secretary. He also spoke of some of the difficulties of local associations, mentioning the difficulty in some localities of getting a place in which to hold meetings. In some places the school trustees would allow politicians to use the school free, but charged the association two dollars for every meeting.

C. H. Burnell laid stress on educational work, and said that a farmer who did not belong to the Grain Growers' Association was not fit to be elected a school trustee.

Charles Poole, of Manson, said his association had met with great success and become "the whole thing" in the district thru building their own hall.

Another delegate contended that the rural school should be the centre of the community, and submitted that the building of a separate Grain Growers' hall was undesirable.

Street and Track Prices

William Shaw, of Gilbert Plains, said he thought the association was losing its grip on many members because it was not looking after the interests of the poorer members as it used to. He had not heard a word at the convention so far about the spread between street and track prices, which was still a great grievance at Gilbert Plains. If the association would take up these questions it would appeal to the farmers more.

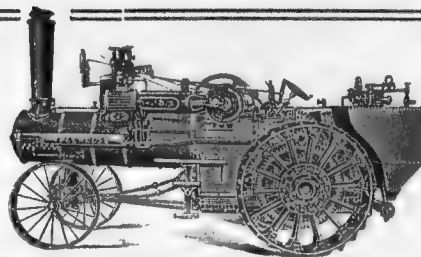
Other delegates said that the spread between street and track prices had disappeared at their points, and the president promised that the trouble at Gilbert Plains would be looked into, saying that there must be some unusual circumstances.

A delegate suggested that the farmers should educate their wives by reading to them such things as the address of the president at the convention and other matters of interest to the organization.

J. R. Dutton, referring to this suggestion, asked if the farmers had all given their wives a power washer, saying that if not, they were not giving

BARGAINS!

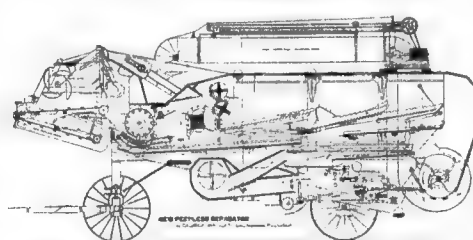
In Small Engines, Threshing Machines (both new and second hand). The greatest chance you will ever have to buy goods from a carefully selected stock at less than manufacturers' cost.



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22 H. P. Single Cyl. Portable (new) ...	\$ 800.00	AA Sep. 40x60 complete (re-built) ...	\$1000.00
45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Portable (new) ...	1200.00	A Sep. 36x56 complete (new) ...	1064.29
45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Tractors (re-built) ...	1900.00	C Sep. 30x46 no blower (new) ...	597.25
20 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (re-built) ...	500.00	5 Sep. 27x39 complete (new) ...	693.55
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35 H.P. Double Cyl. Steam Traction ...	2500.00	4 Sep. 24x32 Straw Car (new) ...	351.12
25 H.P. Northwest Steamer ...	1200.00	3 Sep. 25x29 Straw Car (new) ...	281.47

1 Strite Tractor 12x24 \$900.00 Regular cash price \$1350.00



INGEEO KEROSENE ENGINES

With Gasoline prices going up and up, why not buy a good Kerosene engine at less than cost. Look at these Bargains.

25 H.P. Standard Portable ...	\$893.60	8 H.P. Farm Engine, Hopper Cooled ...	\$197.90
12 H.P. Standard Stationary ...	414.15	6 H.P. Farm Engine, Hopper Cooled ...	148.70
10 H.P. Farm Engine Hopper Cooled ...	256.35	2 1/2 H.P. Farm Engine, Hopper Cooled ...	55.00

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15 H.P. Standard (new) ...	\$328.75	12 H.P. Standard (re-built) ...	\$200.00
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11 H.P. Special Hopper Cooled (new) ...	189.00		

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6 H.P. Air Cooled (new) ...	\$125.00		
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BADGER ENGINE

14 H.P. Standard Stationary (re-built) ...	200.00
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Supply is limited and there will be no more when these are sold. Cash only except in case of Tractors, Portables and Threshing Machines, for which reasonable secured terms will be considered at increased prices.

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A "WATERLOO BOY" One Man Tractor

WILL MAKE YOU HANDSOME PROFITS

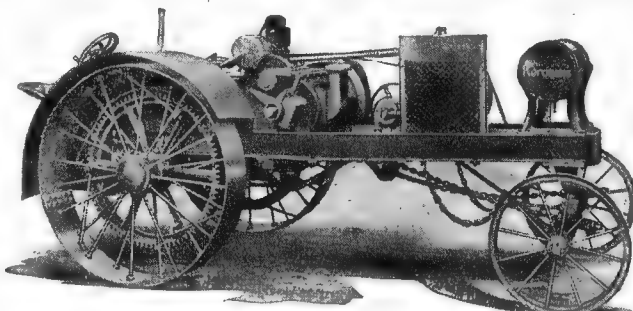
Weight only 4,800 lbs.
Brake Test, 24 h.p.; Draw Bar, 12 h.p.

It is a Kerosene Tractor, built especially to operate on the heavier fuel

It has Twin Cylinders, cast in bloc

Ignition — High Tension Dual Magneto, with Automatic Spark Advance

It has a Cooling System of the most approved type



THE MANUFACTURERS GUARANTEE FULLY PROTECTS YOU

When plowing is Self-Steering and will turn in a 25-foot radius

Easy to operate — Economical on fuel

All working parts are very accessible and easily kept in perfect adjustment

Transmission — Sliding Gear, with Shifts for one speed forward and one reverse

Experience Speaks for Itself (Extracts from a Farmer's Letter)

THE GASOLINE ENGINE AND SUPPLY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to my experience with the Waterloo Boy Tractor, wish to say that I unloaded the machine at Kindersley and drove it home 30 miles. I then broke about sixty acres of very heavy land, you may judge for yourself when I say we always use five horses on one 14-inch plow. I pulled two 14-inch plows at a depth of 4 1/2 inches, which would mean a good ten-horse load, using 4 1/2 gallons of kerosene per acre and barely a quart of standard gas engine oil per day. I then disced the land, made two trips to Kindersley, in one case I hauled 310 bushels of wheat on three wagons, and one empty oil tank behind; returned with three wagons loaded with lumber and oil tank holding 450 gallons of kerosene, using large pinions, making an average speed of three miles per hour. After threshing my grain, I hauled it with two grain tanks up several steep hills to the elevator. In all, my road work would amount to about 250 miles. I never had an expert, not even to start the engine. After looking at the connecting rod bearings I took a thin piece of brass out, and the other would not stand taking up at all. I never touched the main bearings, and never had to tighten up a nut on the frame since I got it.
Yours very truly,
Noremac, Sask., Jan. 4, 1916.

The Waterloo Boy is a real one-man tractor. It will pull a light engine gang with three 14-inch plows in stubble any depth you wish. It will pull two 14-inch plows in any prairie breaking. On your summerfallow it will handle a disc with harrows behind, at from 2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour. It will drive a 24-46 thrasher with all attachments at a capacity of 700 bushels of wheat to 1,400 bushels of oats per day. The Waterloo Boy performs this work with efficiency, economy and durability. All in all, it is Special Value. Full information, prices, etc., mailed free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Belting and Threshers' Supplies. Live Dealers Wanted in Territory Where We Are Not Represented.

The GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. Ltd. 104 Princess Street WINNIPEG

them a fair chance to get education. (Laughter and applause.)

Mrs. McKerchar, of Dauphin, said she belonged to a very successful local, and its success was due partly to having live officers and partly because the men and women worked together. They had a lady vice-president and two ladies on the board of directors.

Another suggestion was that a pamphlet should be published giving the history of the Grain Growers' movement and showing what it had accomplished for the farmers. This delegate thought it would be a great assistance in getting new members and in answering the opponents of the movement.

Women and Prohibition

Mrs. Josiah Bennett moved a resolution which had been prepared in a meeting of the women delegates, supporting the demand of the Social Service Council, that the women of Manitoba be enfranchised in time to vote on the prohibition referendum. The resolution pointed out that a great many of the best men of the country had gone to the front, and there was a danger that unless the women were allowed to vote prohibition might not carry with the large majority that was desirable. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The members of the committee of the women's section of the convention were invited to the platform and introduced

to the convention, and some of the ladies who had given papers at the separate meetings held for women, read them again to the men.

Resolutions

J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, presented the report of the resolution committee, and first brought forward a number of resolutions relating to local grievances, which were referred to the executive to deal with. These included the refusal of some elevator operators to ship stored or special binned grain to any commission firm but their own, and the removal of plank from between railway tracks at level crossings. A resolution was proposed by T. W. Knowles calling upon the provincial government to enforce upon the C.N.R. a freight rate of ten cents per cwt. on wheat from all Manitoba points to Port Arthur, as provided for in the Northern Pacific contract. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Soldiers and the Harvest

T. H. Drayson moved a resolution that the government be asked to give leave to soldiers at seeding time and harvest so that they might help on the farms. There was considerable opposition to this resolution on the ground that nothing should be done which would in the slightest interfere with the raising and training of the largest possible body of troops. On the

other hand, it was pointed out, that the raising of as large a crop as possible was also a military necessity, but in response to a suggestion by the president, Mr. Drayson withdrew the motion.

J. L. Brown moved a resolution with regard to the commandeering of wheat, declaring that as far as would appear from any statement made to the public, there were no circumstances that warranted such an interference with the usual course of trade.

William Shaw said he thought the resolution would cause unnecessary embarrassment to the government. In the absence of information to the contrary, he thought they should assume that the government had good reason for its action. Other delegates doubted the wisdom of passing the resolution, while others thought it did not go far enough. Mr. Brown, however, withdrew the motion, saying he was satisfied to have expressed his own opinion.

The report of the meetings of the Women's Section of the Brandon convention, together with the balance of the resolutions passed at the main convention, will appear in the next issue of The Guide.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

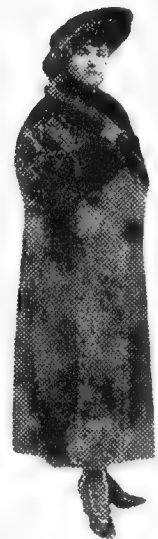
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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FAIRWEATHERS' January Sale

Our list of mail order purchasers has become so extensive that we have gone to considerable trouble and expense to enable them to secure, as nearly as possible, all the advantages accorded to our city customers in this great purchasing event of the year. To this end we have had printed a 16 page booklet in which we have set forth

Discounts off Regular Prices on Furs and Ladies' Apparel



This book is well illustrated and gives descriptions of the different fur garments (for both men and women), and also our January sale prices on Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Hats, Gloves and Hosiery. Discounts on all these lines range from

20 to 50 per cent OFF
Original Marked Prices

At the present time our stocks are in pretty good shape; but this offer will deplete them in short order. In order to avoid disappointment

Write Today for Our January Sale Bulletin

We guarantee everything we sell and in purchases of furs we will send same C.O.D., subject to examination on arrival. If unsatisfactory return them at our expense. We pay all express charges.

Raccoon Coat
Reg. \$125
value, now \$100

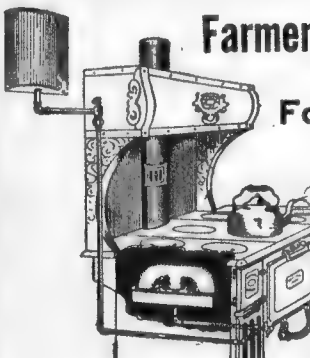
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- 2—Absolutely no danger in operation. The oil will not ignite if a burning match is held in it on account of the low gravity.
- 3—Cheap Fuel. The oil we use is quoted just now at 12-14 cents per gallon, barrel lots, f.o.b. Winnipeg. From 3/4 to 1 pint of oil per hour will give good baking heat.

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A Desert Eden

Continued from Page 8

"He's going to wake up," murmured the girl. "I wish we could wake up first, Danny. I'm trying hard, but I can't. Can you?"

"I'm afraid he'll beat us to it," admitted Daviess. "And then—the deluge. But I'm to blame."

"No; I am," she insisted.

They each drew a long breath, apprehending the inevitable.

The colonel's eyes struggled open; he blinked and gasped, his countenance reddening with the exertion. He stared before him.

"He sees us!" whispered the girl. "Oh, he does see us!"

They stood very still, waiting.

Daviess essayed a smile—a quizzical smile of reassurance; but he felt that it was only sheepishness.

"Eh—what?" stammered the colonel, staggering to his feet. "By Jove! We thought you were lost."

"Where have you been?" he asked. He frowned upon them and grunted as he pulled down his blouse. "Yes, you—young rascals. Egad!"—and he addressed the girl—"you frightened your mother almost to death."

"We've been right around here all the time, papa. But you wouldn't see us."

"Wouldn't—see—you!" The colonel was explosive. "Couldn't see you, you mean. Most scandalous thing I ever heard. Worse than a modern novel. Young man, you've gone the limit. You'll account for this high jinks to me. Bowie can explain to her mother."

"Very well, sir. If there's any blame, I'm responsible."

"Papa, you're horrid!" exclaimed the girl. "Anyway, Danny is not to blame. I'm to blame. And last night you said you didn't blame us a bit if we did—stay—by ourselves a little while."

The colonel's eyes winked rapidly. He rubbed his chin.

"Eh? I did, did I? Where were you when I said that?"

"Right beside you."

"Nonsense."

"But we were. We were closer to you than we are now. We walked along with you and mama from where you and she met, over here."

"Go ahead," commanded the colonel. "Stretch it out. What, then?"

"You kissed her. We saw you."

"We couldn't help it, sir," supplemented Daviess. "We were on hand, trying to get recognized."

The colonel was gasping.

"You young villains!" he reprimanded. "Saw me kiss my wife, eh? Humph! I don't believe it." His full red face face twinkled roguishly. "By Jove, I'll kiss her again! Hi diddle diddle!"

He gave a ponderous gambol—an effort at a hop, skip.

"I will. I feel funny this morning. It must be the air. Always heard that sleeping out was a fine thing. Let's wake the old woman up and tell her. Sound the reveille, somebody. Toot-tootle-toot-tee, toot-tootle-toot-tee, toot-tootle-toot-tee, toot-tee—Everybody out! Come on, Kate!"

"Oh, papa—don't!" expostulated the girl. She was annoyed. Daviess stared. Was the colonel crazy?

However, Mrs. Bool, who had been left in a very uncomfortable position, leaning against nothing, was commencing to arouse.

The act was more difficult than in the case, even, of the colonel, her husband.

With a movement surprisingly ready, he knelt gallantly beside her.


"Awake, my love, the stars are shining—or the sun, rather," he warbled hoarsely. "Up—sa, daisy. Gaze upon the trunants, restored to us safe and sound."

"The mesa has gone to your father's head," declared Daviess. "He's bewitched."

"Like we were. But look, Danny; look!" the girl ejaculated. "He's in the fourth dimension, too. She isn't. She doesn't see him one bit! And she doesn't see us!"

Mrs. Bool was gazing vacantly about her. She moaned, stirring painfully.

(To be continued next week.)



I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

In Three Minutes

The I.X.L. Vacuum Washer will wash a tub full of clothes. Washes quickly and properly anything from a handkerchief to a blanket. Has banished wash-day drudgery from thousands of homes—lightened Mother's burden—made wash day a pleasure. Why not from yours? DO IT NOW. Write Dept. G.G. Agents Wanted

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Prepaid. Send for Catalogue. Latest Popular Songs and Dances, 2 for 35c, 7 for \$1.00.
POPULAR MUSIC SUPPLY CO., 322 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

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Postpaid. Mighty good assortment. Plenty of design. Values up to \$15 a thousand.

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Neville, Sask.

Sale by Sheriff

(Extra Judicial)

**Judicial District of Moosomin
Province of Saskatchewan**

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a certain Chattel Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, made by one William Edward Butler, and dated the 31st day of October, 1914, and under a warrant to me directed: I have seized and will offer for sale by public auction, at McEwen's Stables, in Grenfell, Sask., on Saturday, the 22nd day of January, 1916, at one o'clock P.M., the following Chattel Property, namely:

- 20 Hereford Cows, registered in Canadian National Records.
- 12 one-year-old Hereford Bulls.
- 4 one-year-old Hereford Heifers.
- 19 Hereford Calves.
- 9 Horses.

Subject, however, to such prior incumbrances (if any) as may exist thereon.

The Vendor is informed that the cattle are all thoroughbred registered stock; further announcement with reference thereto will, however, be made at the time of sale. Terms—Cash.

Dated at Moosomin, Sask. this 7th day of January, 1916.

G. B. MURPHY,
Sheriff of the Judicial District of Moosomin.

—Advertisement.

OH, MY WORD!

"Don't you know," observed the Englishman, "I can't understand why those beastly Germans insist on spelling 'culture' with a 'k'."

"That," the Canadian replied, "is very easy to explain. They are obliged to use a 'k' because the English have control of all the seas."

The Englishman, vastly amused at this pleasantry, later attempted to repeat the joke to his wife.

"My dear," he said, "I met an awfully clever fellow from Canada today. He made a remark that was positively ripping! I told him I could not understand why the Germans spelled 'culture' with a 'k', and what do you think he answered? He said it was because Britannia ruled the waves. Fahncy!"

Peace, yes. It is more to be desired than any other thing at this moment. But peace only on the terms that it means the peace of the world not merely for the moment, but in the years that are to come.—Lord Haldane.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

TO THE FARM WOMEN

When the New Year is in, our thoughts must be towards our convention, the first among the women of Alberta now organized and working in close touch with the U.F.A. locals. It has been my privilege to visit many of our clubs; I wish I could say all, but what I have failed to do this year may well be taken up next spring. As far as the visiting is concerned I do not need to be a president to find welcome, in fact I think the greater need is to be a woman caring for other women, understanding their needs and longing to meet and develop schemes of usefulness among farm women.

At this time, when we feel at every turn the sound of strife and the clamor of war rather than the angels' song of peace, it behooves us all to be alive to wake up and turn our hearts and minds to our share in the making of history. Even women must stay their weeping and fill the world with courage, remembering that in their homes are being reared and brought up the future men and women who will need to follow so many who have passed out of our sight.

Everywhere women have rallied with men in doing their duty and now I want to rally you to do yours. Come to the convention at Calgary on January 18 if you can. Come as a delegate if your club wants you. Come as a visitor with or without your husband and if you cannot come then put aside that four days to be with us in spirit to help and strengthen our meetings.

Do not be absent because of thoughtlessness and carelessness of the great future before us. We hear it said so many women don't want or care about much beyond their own home. But if that is your case I say to you that to let yourself be content in such a state of selfishness is to fall asleep and awake to realize you have missed the great opportunity, that of making your home such as opens its heart and mind to other homes, and beyond, to interests in our country that greatly react on home life and reach out to the world that today expects us all to be ready at the call of duty to give ourselves.

There is no growth or harvest without prepared soil and much toil to be ready for sowing time. Let this convention be an inspiration to us all, preparing us for growth and harvest in our clubs. Do not let the responsibility rest upon a committee or a chosen few. Remember it is the spirit in which you come and you yourself give that will make our meetings alive and productive. Sometimes a great desire to stay at home and be let alone comes to you and me, finding the home responsibility almost more than we can bear, desiring above all rest and content. Never let that mood overcome the more generous output of the heart towards others, often not so fortunate or content.

JEAN C. REED,

Alix, Alta. President of W.A.U.F.A.

RIDDELVALE W.A.U.F.A.

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—You should have had a report from our meeting last month; however, on account of the rushing fall work I neglected it.

The Riddelvale Ladies' Auxiliary was organized on September 22, 1915. We have a bright and busy president, Miss McArthur, who works and has no trouble in getting everyone else to work. We have been very busy sewing for the Red Cross Society and a great deal is being accomplished along those lines.

We have nineteen members on the roll and owing to the very busy times this fall quite a number of our old members have not been out to renew their membership.

I can say this community as a whole feels the need of being organized and united with the other women of Alberta, and I trust that we can succeed in our aim and help our communities as a whole.

MRS. H. R. PUTNAM,
Secretary.

This is a very encouraging report. The desire for organization shows a wide awake community. We wish there were more like Riddelvale.

R. M. B.

THE CAPACITY OF FLOUR BAGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Indian Head Association sent two large flour bags crammed full of clothing to the family that you referred us to. She wrote that the things were fine and she was very glad to get them. If you have never tried it, you would be very much surprised to see how many clothes neatly folded can be packed into a flour bag. There were dresses and underwear for every one, and at least twenty pairs of good warm stockings.

We have given up our separate meetings for the winter, as we live too far apart to drive ourselves, and it is too much bother for the men to drive us. The United G.G.A. of this district will hold a meeting every two weeks, one a business meeting, to be followed by a debate or an address and the other purely social. We are arranging for a few dances in between. Our first social is to be on December 1. Miss Burill, one of our directors, and her brother, the secretary of the local G.G.A. for this district, have asked us to their home for this social. Other members have asked us to their homes for future social evenings. Don't you wish you were in this district this winter?

MARY BROOK,

Sec., Sunny South W.G.G.A.

I should, indeed, like to be in so social and jolly a community of people. One can understand from the interesting report, all that such an Association has meant to that district. Country life is there being robbed of many of its drawbacks. A spirit of progressiveness is being fostered that will make the community a pleasing place to live in. Long live such a club. May we hear of many more like them.—E.A.S.

A CLOSE DEBATE

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. Holmes and was well attended. The subject decided upon for discussion was Direct Legislation. Mrs. J. A. Campbell read a paper that she had prepared.

The November meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bedford, and after the business had been disposed of, a debate took place. Leaders were Mesdames Watson and Holland. "Resolved, that the pen is mightier than the sword." The affirmative winning by a small margin.

It was decided that the social meetings would have to be discontinued for the winter months, owing to the long distance that some ladies would have to drive and the town being more central for all.

We close our first year with thirty-five members.

MRS. D. L. HOLLAND,

Sec., Avonlea W.G.G.A.

We wish a continuation of Avonlea's success. They have a splendid membership. E.A.S.

A THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL

The 20th of November was a red-letter day for the G.G.A. of Avonlea, it being the date of their first annual thanksgiving festival. Nearly one hundred and fifty people sat down to an excellent dinner in the dining room of the hotel. After full justice had been done they went to the King George Hall, where a good program was carried out, the Local President, Mr. McClelland, acting as chairman. Addresses were given by Mr. Maharg and Miss Stocking, this being the first time that the people of Avonlea had the privilege of hearing these two speakers. Mr. Maharg was at their picnic, but it rained so heavily that he did not have the opportunity to speak.

Before the dinner a reception by Mr. McClelland and Mrs. Cathro, the presidents of the two sections, was held in the parlors of the King George hotel.

The program was closed by singing the National Anthem, and everybody voted the affair a complete success.

MRS. HOLLAND,

Secretary.

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good for pastry,
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PURITY FLOUR
"More Bread and Better Bread"



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Anyone interested in raising and selling pure-bred poultry should have the above booklet, which has been prepared by The Guide. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.



BOYS. You don't need to pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 for the coaster you want. Here's the Jim-dandiest coaster you would want to own, and it's yours without a penny of cost. This coaster is hard-wood throughout. Both bottom slats have round steel spring runners—the very best kind. The steering gear operates with a heavy bolt, nut and block, controlled from the shaped footrest. Rear bob is chained to running board, and all is in natural finish so snow and wet won't hurt it.

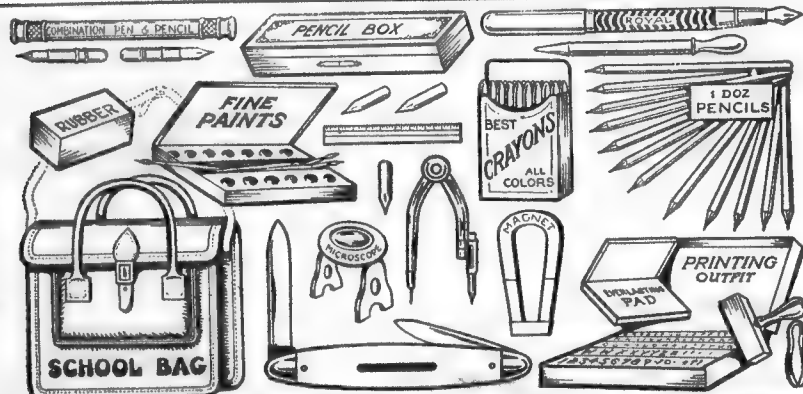
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fume, and just 32 lovely big packages to introduce among your friends at 10c. each. Open your sample package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much they'll all buy a couple of packages each at once. Just one or two little "Fairy Berries" instantly purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath, and they are truly delicious. You'll sell them all in a few minutes. Everybody wants them.

Return our \$3.20 when you've sold the breathlets, and we'll at once send you the magnificent bobblehead or coaster, just as represented. We will arrange to pay all delivery charges on it right to your door. Write to-day. Grasp this opportunity right now.

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Send us your name and address to-day, and we will send you, postage paid, a free sample package of "Fairy Berries," the delightful new Cream Candy Coated Breath Perfume, and just 32 large 10c. packages to introduce among your friends. Open your free package

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and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much that everyone will want a package or two at once. Just one little "Fairy Berry" will purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath, and they are irresistibly delicious. Everybody just loves them. You'll sell them all in an hour. "Fairy Berries" sell like wildfire.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

TWO CLEVER LITTLE GIRLS

Today's mail brought me some pictures drawn and colored by Dina Peppinck, age 10, and Dina's little sister, Betsy, age 7, and Betsy says, "Please tell me how do you like it?" Well, Betsy dear, like it very much, especially the design with the two birds on the branch of the tree. All four pictures were well done and I was glad to send you membership buttons for our little club.

The same mail brought a letter from another little girl saying that they had so many cows and pigs and she had so many brothers and would I please send her a membership pin.

Now, notice the difference between these little girls. The first two did some very hard, careful work to show that they really wanted to become members of our club, while the third just scribbled off anything that came into her head and then asked for a pin.

But the rule is that anyone desiring to become a member of our club must send a really good picture, colored or in black and white or else a story good enough to print in the Young Canada Club, also a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be enclosed with the story or picture.

DIXIE PATTON.

TWO STORIES

Many years ago, when my grandfather was a boy in his 'teens, he and his brother were having a bath one Saturday night, after working hard all week burning and logging the fallow. They heard the pigs squealing, and hurried out as quickly as possible. They found a pig missing, and looking around they found the track the pig was making as it struggled to free itself from its captor.

They followed quite a distance in the bush. It was easy to follow, for the dead leaves were shoved to either side as it was dragged along. Finally they came onto the pig in the grasp of a black bear. When the bear saw them it dropped its prize and shuffled away. Grandpa and uncle drove the pig home, not very much the worse for its adventure. This happened on what was called the mountain, near Milton, Ontario.

My grandmother, when a little girl, lived near Brampton, Ont. The house was on a hill, and they got the water from the spring at the bottom of the hill or near the bottom. They used to go down a steep path, and at the end of it there was a large stump, and a few feet to one side of the stump was the spring. Grandma and her sisters when going for a pail of water would race down the hill to the stump. One day, when grandma was ten years old, she was sent for water, and as usual raced down, and while leaning against the stump to get her breath, she heard a noise at the spring. When she looked over she was horrified to see a bear and two cubs drinking. She turned and ran up the hill almost as fast as she went down. It was some time before she could be persuaded to go for water alone.

JEAN E. REID.

Durban, Man. Age 10.

[WHAT HAPPENED YESTERDAY

Once upon a time we had an owl. It was just a young one, and would get cross if we went near it. We had it for a long time, but it would not eat, so one day we caught a mouse for it, but it wouldn't eat it. In a few days we let it go. We put it under the trees. Every day I went down to see if it was there, and when we went near it made a funny noise and it got so it was quite tame. One day we went there and the cat followed us and frightened it. The next day when we went it was gone.

LIZZIE OBERLIN.

Broomhill, Man.

A RUNAWAY

One day last summer when I was going from school up to the teacher's place to have my music lesson, the teacher's daughter and I thought we would ride up with some of the other school children who were going that way. So we all got in and started off. Some of the school boys were holding on behind and one of them threw a stone which hit the hor

and frightened it. It ran off the road into a bush and upset the buggy and we all fell out, then it ran on home. It did not hurt us very much; it frightened us more. Some of us had a few scratches and bruises. The wheel went on one of the other girl's feet, but it was not very bad.

ANNIE IRVING,

Star City, Sask.

Age 9.

THE LIFE OF THE WILD ANT

First when the little ant hatches it is fed carefully until it is big enough to leave its cell. Then it goes out to investigate. The first thing it sees is a lot of ants running to and fro, carrying sticks and pieces of dirt, and then it begins the same routine of life and you wouldn't know it from the others.

The red ants build a hill out of sticks and pieces of dirt carried out of their little burrows. The way they dig their tunnels is by getting the dirt and rolling it into little balls so that it is convenient to carry out. That is why an ant hill always has the appearance of coarse gravel.

The ants are very busy all summer carrying insects and things to eat. They make little roads, about two inches wide to travel on and I have seen a little road in nearly every ant village. One was about six feet long and led quite a long way from the hill and on this the busy little ants were carrying sticks quite an inch long; sometimes two would get jammed in the road and they would get all the others in an awful mix up. The tunnels in the hill run away down into the ground sometimes a foot and nearly all of them end in a little room. This is where the eggs are hatched.

When September comes the young ants get wings on and whole families migrate to another home where they settle down and take off their wings to stay for the rest of their life in their new home, where they work just the same as all their kind do until winter comes and then they all go under until spring. But they don't feel the frost because they are to all appearances dead ants until the warm weather comes.

JANET FAIRBROTHER,

Rising Sun P.O., Alberta

Age 15.

A TRIP TO THE COAL MINE

My brother said to me one night, "Let us go to the coal mine to-morrow." Then I replied, "All right, we will go." So in the morning at 3 a.m. he came to the house and called. I got ready then we started. We both went to sleep on the way and all of a sudden I heard my brother holler. I jumped up quick to see what was the matter. The horses had turned around and likely would have gone back home, but they had run up against a fence and that stopped them. Then we sat up and talked the rest of the way. When we were going down a big hill alongside of the river one of the horses gave an awful jump and we heard the water splash. We didn't know what frightened her, but as we got down the river we looked back and saw a beaver swimming down the river, so I guess that is what frightened her.

When we got down where we were to dig our coal we unhooked the horses and tied them to the wagon and fed them. Then we took our sacks, pick and shovel up to the seam of coal. It was quite a steep hill we had to climb up. At last we got up there, then my brother picked the coal loose and I picked it up and put it in sacks. When we had five sacks filled I would run and get one of the horses and hitch him to a stone-boat while my brother pulled the sacks down the hill. Then he would put them on the boat and he would hold them on while I led the horse out to the wagon. We could not drive over the road to the coal because the wagon would have upset. We hauled twenty sacks out and thought that would be enough so then we ate our dinner, watered the horses and started back. As we were going down a big hill we broke the neckyoke and we had to tie that up with the tie strap. We looked for the beaver, but it was not there to frighten our horses again. We arrived home none the worse for our adventures and to think we saw a beaver, the first one we ever saw.

LORA J. BEARSS,

Rose Glen, Alta.

Age 14 years.

Henders' Presidential Address

Continued from Page 7

or denomination, placing undue emphasis on some minor point of belief or doctrine, has developed a circumscribed view of social life, so that the greatest difficulty for some time was experienced in developing anything like a healthy community spirit. I know of no one organization that has done as much in breaking up this state of things as our association.

In our annual convention the days spent together in social intercourse by men of all classes and creeds, and the study of common problems in which all were so deeply interested has been a great factor in the eradication of our prejudices. Nor has it ended here. The spirit of the convention has been carried home by the delegates and has permeated the social life of each local community to such an extent that men are more fully recognizing and practicing the great fundamental doctrine as comprehended in the expression, "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." Perhaps more than ever before, it seems to me that we have now reached the beginning of new things as far as the betterment of the social life of the rural community is concerned. The most progressive element in every community is now giving a great deal of thought and work along the lines of social betterment, and I believe that the day is not far distant when we will see a wonderful transformation along these lines.

Economic Problems

Our study of economic problems has been equally full of interest and profit. On all sides the importance of increasing production is being emphasized, and I believe in very many instances unduly emphasized, for the reason that we have made the discovery that for the first time in human history the means of production have become equal to supplying the needs of the world. These means of production are capable of still greater expansion, so much so that the older political economy is out of date. Poverty is no longer a necessity in our modern population. It has, therefore, come to be a social crime.

While this change has come, the methods for the distribution of wealth have not improved. In our land with unbounded natural resources to be developed, coupled with new scientific methods and commercial organization, opportunities for the rapid accumulation of vast private wealth have been multiplied and the God-given heritage of all is passing into the hands of the few. This means an autocracy of wealth, which gains power over the lives of others thru the control of the means of livelihood.

Natural Resources and Exploitation

The private exploitation of the natural resources in land, minerals and waterpowers leads to many evils. It created a feverishness of speculation, which, with the true gambler's spirit, seeks to gain something for nothing, and, therefore, demoralizes the moral sense of the community. It destroys the thrift of the people. It sets before the young the example of men who have reaped great commercial rewards without earning them by any service rendered to the public. This wealth captured from the common wealth of the country must be paid for by the productive industry of the whole community. The fundamental injustice of this must be apparent to all.

If we would remedy this most glaring system of social injustice our whole system of dealing with these natural resources and the unearned increment in their value must be changed. Some method will have to be adopted by which a man shall have to earn what he owns, and he shall be compelled to use what he owns if he desires to continue his ownership, for the public good. We must recognize in some reasonable way that right of the community in the wealth it creates and, therefore, private property becomes a trusteeship for the continuance of which the community has a right to demand service for the good of all. The reign of the people has come. Political democracy is destined to become universal.

The same is also true of commercial and industrial autocracy. The struggle is on. This bloody war is another phase of it. The divine right of a favored few to control the many is still a doctrine of the privileged classes. Kaiserism in commerce and industry is yet to be conquered. Democracy in the sphere of modern life has yet scarcely been realized, but it is rapidly coming, and the "boss" in industry and commerce, because of the development of the spirit of co-operation and partnership along true democratic lines, which means a share in control, in profits and in loss, shall soon become a thing of the past. There is no justice in the law that gives one man or a company of men absolute control over the livelihood of thousands; and there is no justice in the law of inheritance that hands this control down to a youth who has no vital relation with those over whom he acquires mastership.

Direct Legislation

We note with pleasure and satisfaction the increased knowledge of and interest in Direct Legislation as a means of developing good citizenship. When the people may initiate any legislation they desire, and by their own vote place it upon the statute book, and may veto any act passed by a legislature, we have the fullest development of political freedom. Democracy can go no further, but it has a perfect right to go thus far. Direct Legislation promises much for the education of the great body of citizens. The individual is clothed with the power of one legislator, and also with a share of his responsibility. One question is discussed at a time, and on that one question the people may give their unmistakable verdict. It would be difficult to devise a more effectual means of educating the citizen and of bringing the conscience of the common people to bear directly upon all legislation.

We are confidently looking for a bill to be submitted at the next session of our provincial legislature that will give us at any time an opportunity to demonstrate how much there is of real worth in the principle of Direct Legislation. I understand that F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., Centre Winnipeg, has the bill in hand, and from what we know of that gentleman we are very sure there will be no intentional "joker"—the bane of all legislation—interjected.

Women's Rights

It would seem as tho the women of our province were very soon to have their desire met with in regard to equal franchise and the Dower Law. Looking back, it does not seem very long since the first public pronouncement was made by any organization that gave sympathy and support to these measures. If my memory serves me aright, it was in this hall and at a meeting similar to this that the Grain Growers of the province of Manitoba in convention assembled, publicly by unanimous standing vote had the honor of endorsing this principle, and from that time they have as an organization given it their sympathy and support. We are, therefore, pleased to note the growth of this movement, and also to record our appreciation of the hearty manner in which the government pledged itself to the granting of the necessary legislation. At this our first opportunity, we extend our hearty congratulations to the band of noble women, both urban and rural, who have worked so untiring in circulating the petitions, and also by their addresses and general service until they have brought this important issue to a successful conclusion.

Your directors' report covers very fully the work done by the association during the interim since last convention, and yet there are certain things growing out of our year's work which I feel may not come within the purview of that report and still ought not to be overlooked, things which show the trend of the times and are pregnant with very useful lessons for us, if we are only sufficiently alert to read aright.

Dealings with Railways

I believe I am only voicing the feelings of our association generally when I give expression to the thought that we recognize with appreciation the fact

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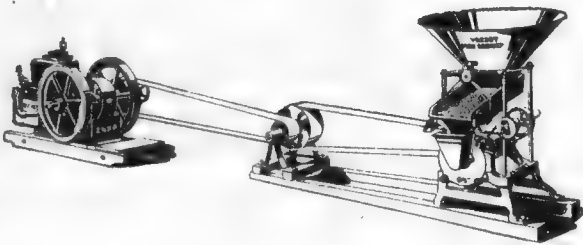
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that our great transportation systems are giving more attention and study to the needs of rural trade than in former years. There is a perceptible desire manifest on their part to at least understand the farmers' viewpoint, and to co-operate along lines that may be mutually advantageous. During the year your president and secretary have been on more than one occasion called in to confer with them when important changes were contemplated in which the farmers' interests were concerned, and we believe that considerable benefit has accrued from these conferences.

In dealing with the question of seed grain as an example, I am pleased to state that such a conference as is above referred to resulted in a plan being worked out that has been very satisfactory to both the user of such seed grain and the railways, and I am glad to inform you that an arrangement has been made by which we will be able to serve the farmers in the matter of seed grain under the same terms as last year.

The Fruit Problem

At the suggestion of one of our railway companies, your president made a trip to British Columbia in order that he might be able to study at short range the fruit conditions in that country, and if possible devise a means that would work out to the mutual advantage both of the fruit grower of B.C. and the consumer of fruit in the rural districts of our province. I understand that some time during the session of the convention an opportunity will be afforded for the presenting of a brief account of both conditions and conclusions, and so will refrain from going further at present than to express my appreciation of the facilities afforded thru introductions and otherwise by the railway company, in order that the fullest knowledge of conditions might be obtained in the shortest possible time.

In passing, I wish to call attention to two very important meetings that have been held somewhat recently. I refer to the meeting held about a year ago now, with the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, and the other only some two months ago with the board of the Credit Men's Association and other kindred interests. These meetings were somewhat unique in character, and if they continue and are conducted without any selfish ulterior motive, ought to and doubtless will result in great good. It yet remains to be seen how far the above requirement is going to find a place in the deliberations of the united committee, provision for which was made at the last meeting held some two months ago.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that we will approach these joint meetings when they come—if they ever come—with a perfectly open mind, and will give our best thought and service to the securing of the best possible solution to all of our national economic problems, as therein taken up and dealt with. But I wish it to be further understood that the farmers of this country are not in the mood to be trifled with, and if there is not an honest desire made very clear on the part of all concerned for the frankest and fullest discussion and the clearest light to be shed on all of these problems in order that justice may be done to all, then I wish to sound this note of warning: The representatives of the agricultural interests of this province will see to it that a population insignificantly small in number, but who because of special privileges, conferred privileges, obtained thru the influence of their mutual wealth and combined business interests, are able to dictate to our legislators a policy and demand that it be carried out such as enables them to exact an unjust toll from the consumer on every article they turn out will not be tolerated.

For some time my faith has been somewhat shaken in the sincerity of at least some of the promoters of these conferences. The Manufacturers' Association as represented by their committee—or, perhaps their committee did not represent the view of the association—came to a clearly defined understanding with regard to a line of action, and made appointment of a joint committee to interview the government. That committee presented their case, one of the very important features of which case was that we memorialize the

government to appoint a commission to make a full investigation into the cost of production in the three great industries of manufacture, commerce—including transportation—and agriculture, that if need be a physical valuation be placed on all plants involved and a reasonable amount be allowed for profit in every case; and that whatever was the cause of the financial depression and unrest, such cause should be stated and a remedy sufficient and equitable provided. In this suggestion we thought that we had made some progress, and that by this time we would have seen our way clear to a satisfactory solution of some of our difficulties. Imagine the surprise we received when we ascertained that a commission was appointed, and that in looking over the work assigned to the said commission, there was not the slightest intimation given that the work assigned to them was along the line suggested by the conference I am trying to describe.

One thing is certain, that the farmers were not consulted in any way as to the personnel of that commission nor yet as to the nature or scope of their investigations. To anyone who will take the trouble to investigate it will be very apparent that the most important point on which the joint committee gave a suggestion, that might, if acted upon, be fruitful of results, that suggestion was ignored, and the possibility of investigation along that line was absolutely precluded.

Are They Sincere

Our last joint meeting with the business interests of Winnipeg does not seem to have been any more successful than the former one. It was understood that the city interests were to meet and appoint their representatives on a joint business committee; likewise the farmers. The farmers made their appointment, but so far as I am now aware, the other interests have failed to carry out their part of the agreement. Why they have failed I am not prepared to say. On the surface it does look as if they were scarcely as ardent as they were some two months ago or something would have been done before this time. I am, therefore, disposed to look with considerable suspicion upon the movement made by the men representing those business interests.

Before concluding my address I would like to reiterate our former policy on a few of the great economic problems. We believe that the principles we have contended for along the line of the solution of these problems are right, and that what we have been asking for is both reasonable and just. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to take up the fight with renewed determination, nor will we cease our work until we have achieved success.

Advice Wearisome

Wider markets we ought to have and shall have, notwithstanding the fact that those who are flourishing and fattening on our cupidity keep constantly before our eyes, thru powerful press influence, all sorts of allurements to attract our thought and action in other directions. We weary at the superfluous advice along agricultural lines so gratuitously tendered by men who are no doubt quite capable to offer advice along lines with which they are familiar, but who, we have no hesitation in saying, have shown themselves utterly incompetent to tender advice along practical agricultural lines.

It behooves us, therefore, to keep our faces steadfastly set towards the source from which we hope and confidently look for relief. Wider markets, cheaper money, with a more satisfactory and suitable method of loaning, in fact a complete reconstruction of our whole credit system; the public control and ownership of all public utilities and the public ownership of all our natural resources—from these sources we look for relief; and to the working out of a method that will assure us of this relief in the shortest possible time is the subject to which we must give our undivided attention.

Class Consciousness Needed

If there is one thought that I would, more than another, place special emphasis on in my concluding remarks, it is this: That the farmers of this western country have the solution of these

problems very largely in their own hands. If they are not solved it is because we are not discharging our full duty as citizens. Our great source of weakness, and the one which I sincerely hope we will give our best endeavors to overcome during the year 1916 is this: That farmers as a class have not in the past, and do not even now readily develop the spirit of class consciousness. We pass many important resolutions all carefully planned and well thought out, embodying principles the tendency of which would be, if put into operation, to bring about a better condition of things. We fail utterly, shamefully fail, when we come to look to the enforcement of the carrying out of the principles embodied in these resolutions. All other classes, as a result of their combination, and because of the fact that they place class interests above political preferment, are able to wield influence in the halls of our legislature. We pass resolutions, divide our influence along party political lines and so weaken our case politically that in the great game of party politics we play little or no part. The banker, the manufacturer, the railway interests, when they have personal interests to serve know no politics. With them, business is their politics. Until we learn that lesson—further, until we go home and practice that lesson—we need not hope or expect to succeed in bringing to rural life that consideration which it merits.

Many important resolutions will come before you in this convention for your consideration. I bespeak for them the exercise of your sober judgment and your profound thought. As in the past, we confidently look forward that the deliberations of the coming days will be characterized by such legislation as shall retain for the Grain Growers' Association the high position they have held in the past in connection with their pronouncements upon all important questions.

Manitoba Livestock Associations

Continued from Page 11

dard of work horses and adapting machinery and work to the horse power available; (c) a careful distribution of work thruout the year; (d) the practice of economy in feeding and care, and (e) the keeping for farm work the dual purpose animal, the brood mare."

The officers were elected as follows: President, G. E. Washington; vice-president, J. Scarth; Directors, Leeman Rice, Binsearth; W. H. Galbraith, Hartney; Wm. McKirdy, Napinka; A. C. McPhail, Brandon. Representatives at winter fair, G. E. Washington, John Scarth, Wm. McKirdy. Representative to the Western Livestock Union, John Graham.

Proposed Agricultural Legislation

On the evening of Tuesday, January 4, a mass meeting was held. The Hon. Val. Winkler, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, expressed his opinion that the present system of forty-acre demonstration farms in Manitoba was not satisfactory, and proposed that in its stead the government should establish in separate parts of the province five demonstration farms of 320 acres in extent. These farms will be equipped in the most practical fashion possible and will be worked on a thoroughly practical basis. They will be made to pay as nearly as possible. In regard to the weed problem the suggestion is made that weeds be classed according to their relative seriousness. Every municipality will be required to appoint a thoroughly competent weed inspector. In each municipality a survey will be made and the weed infested land will be taxed according to the seriousness of the pest, and each farmer who does follow a system as suggested by the weed commission to eradicate, or at least control, these weeds will be exempt from the tax imposed in this particular locality. More stringent enforcement of the clause in the Weed Act relating to the cutting of weeds on road allowances will be made. The Stallion Enrolment Act already on the statute books will be enforced. Then the matter of the possibility of bonding farm produce commis-

sion merchants to protect farmers shipping farm produce from the country is being investigated and will be gone into if feasible. The minister then referred to his "cow scheme." He felt that there was such abject want among the settlers, mostly foreigners, in the northern part of the province, that something definite must be done to assist them. The proposal was for the government to buy milk cows and place them out among these people, they to pay for the cows when able to do so. It is proposed to establish government creameries thruout the province. There is every probability of a shortage of farm help for the coming season. Legislation is to be enacted to provide a Co-operative Societies Act. With regard to cheaper money, it is possible for practically every community to form a fund to be loaned out to deserving farmers for productive purposes. One concrete example of a community loan fund for productive purposes is today working in the minister's own constituency. Money is loaned out at 6 per cent.

Speaking of "Silo Construction and Filling," J. D. McGregor said he built four silos in 1914 at a cost of \$350. These silos are wood stave with a cement foundation. They are 16 feet by 32 feet, and supposed to hold 130 tons. One of the first considerations in silo construction is the proper location (1) for feeding, (2) for filling. They were filled with an ensilage cutter and blower with plenty of power to operate the blower. Silos should be well braced. It is well to build the silo into the roof of the barn. When the silo is opened two inches at least should be fed off the top each day to overcome mouldiness appearing in the silage. It is more profitable to grow a short variety of corn which will mature than a longer variety which will not mature. In filling, it is necessary to go back and fill up to the top in a couple of weeks or so. Have two or three men in the silo tramping during filling, and, from the speaker's experience, it has been necessary, on account of the dryness of the fodder, to keep a half-inch stream of water going in the blower all the time. Silage has cut down the cost of feeding cattle by fully one-half. More than this, the general health of the herd has been better than ever. Owing to the heavy frosts this fall the corn crop was a complete failure, but instead of this a field of barley, frozen at the same time, was cut and tramped well into the silo. This barley, which might have yielded about 20 bushels per acre of light frozen grain, made excellent succulent feed, and was a splendid substitute for the corn.

Alfalfa Advice

With regard to alfalfa, J. D. McGregor believes that there is insufficient moisture in this country to carry two crops of hay and leave sufficient top growth to carry the snow for winter protection. To supplement this condition a special spring tooth harrow can be used which is put on the field right after the crop is cut, breaks up the surface, kills weeds and grasses and allows any moisture coming to be taken up by the soil.

W. J. Cummings, in leading the discussion, emphasized the need for western farmers getting away from the one crop idea. The only alternative is a rotation of crops and stock. Corn naturally is looked to as the chief fodder crop for stock feed. The experience of North Dakota was that after many years of experiment a corn was developed which was suitable to the country, and there can be no doubt this will be possible in time in this country. At Glenlea farm the object is to grow enough corn to have feed practically the whole year round. His cattle do not go to pasture before the end of June. For a herd over ten a silo can be profitably used. The amount to feed is about 2½ to 3 pounds per hundred pounds per animal per day. Silage will keep for years. The speaker inclined to the cement silo for a good many reasons. First, in case of fire the feed will probably be left. Then in the matter of durability. Again the price is not at all excessive, of course providing local conditions with regard to gravel, etc., are suitable. Then a guy wire, which is essential from a wood silo, is objectionable and not



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They are really worth while for they are exact reproductions in color of twelve paintings by Frank H. Desch

Beautiful is the only word to describe them, as you can see, even though the black and white illustrations cannot convey the full charm of the original colors. Indeed, so forcibly did their daintiness and beauty strike one of our staff that he procured a full sample set and had the heads framed in groups of six, as reproduced above. So pretty was the effect, and so promising of a charming decoration on the walls of living-room, den or bedroom, that we felt it would be appreciated if we passed the idea along.

All you have to do to get these cards is send us your name and address—together with 10 cents to partly cover the postal and mailing charges—and we will see that the cards are mailed to you every month, beginning with February. But send your name at once, so that it will be sure to be included in the list of those to whom the cards are sent.



GOOD VALUE IN A THREE-STONE PEARL RING

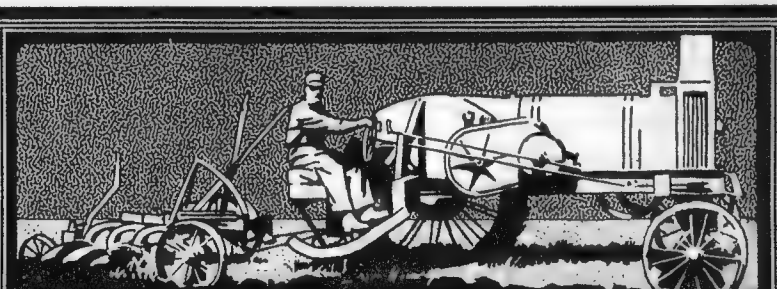
G235—Three-stone Pearl Ring, with fine whole pearls, in a setting of solid 14K gold. Price postpaid, \$10.00

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15 H.P. AT THE DRAW BAR. PRICE OF 4 HORSES—DOES WORK OF 8

Thousands of Satisfied Owners—Hart-Parr Tractors Everywhere

Now is the time to investigate! Select the one you are interested in! And we'll tell you all about it. Don't feed extra horses all winter. Be ready for fast work next spring.

One Man Outfits	
"Old Reliable"	60 BHP
"Road-Maker Special"	45 BHP
"Steel King"	40 BHP
"Oil King"	35 BHP
"Crop-Maker"	27 BHP
"LITTLE DEVIL"	22 BHP

Operate the machinery you now own. Reports from owners mailed at your request.

Write today for our new circular, describing the 1916 Model of the "LITTLE DEVIL." It will help you to "play safe" in purchasing a tractor. Ask us to tell you about the "money maker" separator, if you are interested.

We wish you happiness and prosperity during 1916.

Let us help you

Hart-Parr Co.,

Hart-Parr Oil Tractors Are Guaranteed By Service

Plow Deeper - Operate Cheaper - Save More Money

Hart-Parr Tractors have fewer parts to wear out, fewer adjustments to make, greater accessibility if adjustments are required.

They are built rugged, with extra large bearings. All bearings and vital parts fully enclosed, with individual and steady supplies of clean, cool lubricants, automatically and positively fed.

The "LITTLE DEVIL," the sensation of 1915, has a non-freezing cooling solution. All the others of the blue ribbon family are oil cooled. No pumps or fan belts—no danger of freezing in cold weather—no draining of radiators.

Low grade kerosene is burned, with positive feed injection. Steel built, and sturdy, they have just the right weight to utilize the full power of their motors at the drawbar.

The drive wheels, developed thru years of study and experiment, do not pack the soil injuriously. All Hart-Parr Tractors are designed by that master tractor builder, C. W. Hart.

These facts mean low repair bills and operating costs. Long established Branches and Service Stations are back of every tractor.

Portage la Prairie, Regina, Saskatoon

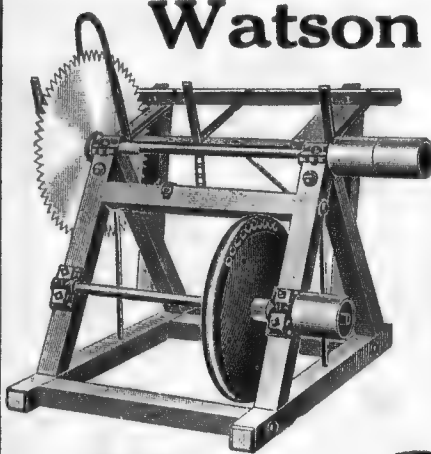
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Watson's Pole Saw is of the same high quality of workmanship and material as all other Watson goods. Strongly built, rigid frame which stands firmly and evenly on the ground; equipped with heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly wheel and three pulleys. Blade is of finely tempered steel which will "just slip through the wood."

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Weed Control A Business Proposition

It is proposed, by the Manitoba Government, to tax weed infested land 50 cents per acre. Considerable of the land is already under quarantine and cannot be seeded according to law. Many farms have a caveat registered against them on account of weeds, which cannot be removed without the aid of the D. & D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer or an Act of Parliament. The Weed Commission will search for the weeds with a probe this time, and not from a railway train. The Grain Growers should talk more about weed control, soil culture and clean wheat. The G. L. Dodge Implement Co. have issued their annual folder on better farming and weed control, and this folder is free to the farmer for the asking. Care the New Leland Hotel, Winnipeg.

necessary in a cement silo. The question of frost is not a serious one. Any porosity in the cement can be largely overcome by washing the inside of the silo with a thin cement mortar. The yield of corn off a quarter section of land has run on an average over ten tons per acre. There can be no question that corn properly cultivated will give equally as good results as summer-fallow. Varieties grown very successfully were Northwestern Dent, Long-fellow and Minnesota No. 13.

Practical papers were read by Prof. T. H. Harrison on "Annual Pasture Crops," and W. O. McKillican, on "Perennial Pasture Crops," which will appear in full in a later issue. Before the meeting closed it was proposed that the commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to enquire into matters pertaining to livestock in Western Canada be invited to hold at least one sitting in the province of Manitoba. This was enthusiastically agreed to by all present.

Cattle Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association, held on Wednesday, January 5, was a most successful one. There were over 100 breeders present and quite keen interest was shown in the business of the meeting. It was decided to hold the annual bull sale at Brandon, as usual, this year, some time during March. It was decided that the association tender to the Minister of Agriculture all the assistance possible in furthering his cow scheme referred to at the Tuesday evening meeting.

O. Gleason, superintendent of the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, spoke concerning the livestock industry viewed from the stock yards. Describing the methods of handling of livestock at the yards, he said, after arrival the stock is run down the chute and weighed to determine the proper freight charges. Then the stock is placed in pens depending upon the selling orders with the car. There is a place for the commission man on the market in that he is in direct touch with the market situation. The speculative buyer is necessary also, in that he keeps the market from sagging. In 1915, 138,534 cattle were handled, an increase of 28,000 head over 1914. There was an increase of over 20,000 in hogs over 1914, and a decrease of about 1,200 sheep. Out of this bunch of cattle only 9,796 were shipped West, 63,783 being shipped South. Of these 44,975 were stockers and feeders, this being 70.5 per cent of the total shipments. Around 25,000 cars of stock were handled last year,

and the value of this stock is between 16 and 20 million dollars.

Lack of success in the marketing of livestock is due to several causes. Oftentimes it is due to carelessness on the part of the shipper. First of all plenty of bedding in the cars is most important, and attention to this matter will greatly reduce shrink and loss from bruises and deaths. Another important point not generally sufficiently recognized is the importance of de-horning all cattle. Premiums can always be obtained for well finished, dehorned cattle. An important fact for careful consideration by all farmers is that 46 per cent of the cattle passing thru the yards went South, and of these 70.5 per cent were stockers and feeders. It would seem that if the feeders to the South can afford to pay fees thru two markets amounting to in the neighborhood of \$300 per car, farmers in Manitoba could very profitably finish these cattle in this province, saving these charges and making a handsome profit themselves. It is very important for the farmer raising livestock to become thoroughly well acquainted with the market end of his business. The charge of 1/2 of 1 per cent is made by packers on all livestock bought thru the yards to cover any losses they may be liable to thru inspection rejects due to disease.

Mr. Miller, of the Winnipeg Livestock Shippers' Union, stated that the commission men are not in favor of this charge, and asked for the co-operation of the Breeders' Association to have this removed. Later a resolution to this effect was presented and unanimously carried.

It was pointed out that complaints were constantly being received of cattle being killed on the railways of the province, with but little hope of the owner obtaining redress. It was strongly urged by J. D. McGregor, who had strong support from members present, that the Association should stand behind the man who suffered loss from this cause and should see that he obtained fair treatment.

The officers were appointed as follows:—President, J. R. Hume, Souris; vice-president, W. J. Cummings, Glenlea; directors, D. Stewart, Gilbert Plains; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield; J. G. Barron, Carberry; John Graham, Carberry. Representative to the Brandon Summer fair, Jas. Duthie, Hartney. Representatives to the Brandon Winter Fair, W. H. English, J. R. Hume, Andrew Graham. Representative to the Western Livestock Union, Andrew Graham.

Sheep Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association was held at Brandon on Wednesday, January 5. About 50 breeders were present, and considerable business was transacted. Great interest was shown in the discussion surrounding the question of the co-operative handling of wool.

On the motion of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, it was resolved: "That the Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba hereby commend the work done by the Provincial Department of Agriculture in the co-operative handling of wool for the farmers of the province in 1915, which proved highly satisfactory in every detail, and desire to express their appreciation to the Hon. Val. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, and that they urge upon him the desirability of continuing the work in 1916."

After Dr. McGilvray's talk on keeping the herd free from tuberculosis (report of which will appear in the next issue), J. D. McGregor remarked that he was delighted that a representative of the Health of Animals Branch should suggest a scheme for controlling tuberculosis in the farm herd which had not as its object the complete destruction of all animals in an infected herd. He was in agreement with the idea of the formation of a committee representing the Breeders' Association to look into this matter and suggest a means to handle same. On the committee sug-

gested there should be a representative of the packers, and in this way the suggestion that the test is not always accurate could be proved. As soon as reactors are found at the yards they could be slaughtered and inspected.

It was proposed that representatives of the Livestock Associations, packers and Department of Agriculture be appointed to form a committee to inquire into the control of tuberculosis in livestock. The representatives on this committee appointed by the meeting were: J. D. McGregor, W. J. Cummings and Geo. H. Greig.

G. B. Monteith, speaking of the law regarding the protection of sheep against dogs, stated that at present it was altogether inadequate in that it did not provide any protection for the sheep owner. It only allowed for the killing of any dog seen to be worrying sheep. All the clauses are negative. The Ontario Act is much more desirable.

The officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; vice-president, A. J. McKay, Macdonald; directors, Leicesters, A. D. Gamley, Oxford, T. Jasper, Shropshires, J. R. Hume; Suffolks, W. H. English; Dorsets, J. A. Chapman. Representative to the Brandon Summer Fair, George Allison; representatives to the Brandon Winter Fair, Thos. Zachary, Thos. Jasper, A. J. McKay; representative to the Western Canada Livestock Union, A. J. McKay.

Free Trade Party Proposed

Third Party has able and enthusiastic advocates, but fails to carry

By far the keenest debate of the Brandon convention, in fact the only one in which a serious division of opinion was evident, was that which took place at the closing session on Friday night on the question of establishing a third party. The subject was first introduced at the afternoon session when a resolution was under discussion with regard to the circulation of literature on the question of Free Trade.

Wm. Shaw, of Gilbert Plains, moved as an amendment to this resolution that the convention endorse the formation of a new Dominion political party on the basis of Free Trade. Mr. Shaw said he did not believe in independence in politics. It was absolutely essential in a democratic country that those who believed in any principle should combine themselves in a party. They could defy party government, but they would be just like dogs baying at the moon. They could not do anything without combination, and the farmers' cause had suffered in the past by giving the name of independence to those sporadic efforts which they had made to deal with Dominion questions, and especially with Free Trade. Nothing could be accomplished by independence. He did not ask that the convention resolve itself into a Free Trade party or that the association become a Free Trade party, but only that the convention should endorse the formation of such a party. To accomplish anything they must establish a Dominion-wide organization, and not confine it to any class or any locality.

The president ruled that Mr. Shaw's proposal could not be considered as an amendment to the resolution then under discussion, but said that facilities would be given him for making his motion before the convention closed. Mr. Shaw was accordingly given the floor at the evening session and placed his resolution before the convention.

An Independent Parson

Rev. P. McLeod, Presbyterian minister of Baldur, seconded the motion, and delivered a fiery and eloquent address on the need of independence in politics. He had noticed that the convention warmly applauded every speaker who condemned hide-bound partyism, but when it came to the formation of an independent party they hesitated. They were like a lot of boys who were very enthusiastic about going in swimming, but when they came to the pool sat on the bank for fear the water might be cold. One reason for this was the lack of an independent press. The farmers imbibed independent ideas from The Guide, once a week, but these were neutralized by what they read in the party

papers every day. As far as the Liberal and Conservative parties were concerned, the only difference between them on the trade question was that one was unjust to the people and the other was not only unjust but unfaithful. (Loud applause.) One party frankly said they believed in protection, and the other promised to abolish that system but when they got into power went back on their word. He pointed to the example of European countries where parties had been formed to propagate definite principles, and said that a man who had not studied the politics of other countries did not know Canadian politics. He asked them to look into the future and see the stream of immigrants coming into this country after the war, and appealed to them to make preparations to give them a square deal. He loved Canada, and it was a hundred years since his ancestors came to this country, but Canada was the worst exploited country on the face of the earth. He declared that an Independent League would be organized in Manitoba, and it would not merely be heard of for six weeks before the election, but would be organized all over the province and would rally the people to its support just as the anti-corn law league did in Great Britain seventy years ago. (Applause.)

R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, and John Kennedy, of Winnipeg, supported the motion, Mr. Kennedy stating that if the resolution was passed in all three associations and only six men were elected and sent down to Ottawa to advocate Free Trade, they would secure a good deal of support from men already there on both sides of the House.

J. Bousfield also supported, and said if the president, R. C. Henders, would lead the cause in Manitoba, he was sure it would be successful.

Free Traders Opposed

C. S. Watkins, who said he had been a strong advocate of Free Trade for thirty years, was against the resolution, because he believed it would limit the membership of the Grain Growers' Association to Free Traders. The great majority of those present might be for Free Trade, but there was a very large number of farmers who still needed to be educated on this question. He urged that the educational work should be continued before such a step was taken. Mr. Watkins' statement that there was still a large number of farmers who were not favorable to Free Trade caused some dissent in the audience, but R. J. Bennett, of Virden, rose to say that he was not in favor of Free Trade. He was going on to say that he could not compete with other countries when sev-

eral delegates asked him if he could not compete in wheat. Mr. Bennett replied that he could compete in wheat, but there were a great many other things in which he could not compete against the cheap labor of foreign countries.

Roderick McKenzie said everybody knew where he stood on Free Trade, but the question was how they were to get it. It had been said that they must go outside Canada to understand the politics of Canada, and he had been very interested to read of the struggles of the farmers' organizations of Australia. The Farmers' and Settlers Association of South Australia complained that the farmers were being very badly treated by the Labor party which was in power, but they were not satisfied with the Liberal opposition, and in 1914 formed a farmers' party. The result was that at the ensuing election the votes of those opposed to the Labor party were split and that party was returned triumphantly to power. At the next convention the farmers adopted a resolution stating that the time was opportune for steps to be taken by the Farmers' and Settlers' Association to join forces with all the other interests opposed to Socialism, with a view to forming a united party with a progressive policy. A third party was all right to talk about, but what was the use of taking a course that would be against their own interests, and that they could not successfully carry thru. He moved an amendment similar to the resolution adopted by the Australian farmers.

Are There Two Parties?

T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, supported the third party resolution, and stated that if they did not know that Mr. McKenzie was entirely free from party politics, they would have thought that he was concerned about the interests of one of the parties. They might as well try to drive a six-inch spike with their fists as to get legislation favorable to the farmers from either of the two old parties, which he claimed were really one, and he was for the establishment of a Free Trade party.

Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, opposed the resolution, and pointed out that many grain growers who were strong partisans a few years ago were now very independent in their views. Let the good work proceed, was his counsel.

J. R. Dutton was for the resolution, and could not understand how any Free Trader could be against it.

R. C. Chaplin, of Ninga, was against the third party, and feared that if the Grain Growers went into politics they would wreck the association without accomplishing their purpose.

J. L. Brown and W. H. English also spoke against the resolution, and the latter predicted that if it was carried it would break up the Grain Growers' Association.

J. S. Wood advised the convention to be very careful about passing such a resolution, recalling the days when the Patrons of Industry took such a step and suffered very bitter disappointment. His experience was, he said, that farmers would never put up a campaign fund or even give two or three days of their time to work for a farmers' candidate, and until they had made a good deal of progress he considered it would be unwise to form a new party.

The President's Position

The discussion was brought to a close by a motion proposed by Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table. No discussion being possible on such a motion, it was put to the convention at once and carried by a large majority.

The president, who had taken no part in the discussion, expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the subject had been disposed of. Mr. Henders was nominated last spring as an independent candidate for the federal constituency of Macdonald, and he said that if he had been offered the nomination by either of the political parties he would not have considered the matter for a moment. When he was asked by the people to become an independent candidate, however, he consented, and he hoped that it would be his privilege to go to Ottawa with a number of other representatives of the farmers to proclaim the principles which the Grain Growers' Association stood for. If this resolution had been carried, however, it

would have been necessary for him to go to the people of Macdonald and tell them that he could not be their candidate. If the resolution had been carried the farmers' movement would have been set back fifteen years, and he was too old a man to spend another fifteen years in struggling for what they already had in sight.

FREE WHEAT CANDIDATES Brandon and Lisgar Seats To Be Contested

Free Wheat was naturally a very live topic at Brandon convention, and resolutions on the question had been sent in from dozens of branches. The one presented to the convention and adopted was, "Resolved, that we endorse the action of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture in the matter of Free Wheat."

On the program was the question, "What is our next move for Free Wheat?" and this brought out a lively discussion.

Robert Fisher, of Oak Bank, suggested that after the war the farmers should go on strike and produce only enough wheat for home consumption. This proposal, however, was not taken seriously.

Charles Poole, of Manson, suggested that the best way to get Free Wheat was to make it the issue at the next election. He proposed that when the constituencies of Lisgar and Brandon, now unrepresented in the Dominion House, were opened, the association should put candidates in the field and make Free Wheat the sole issue. His resolution also pledged the whole convention to support the Free Wheat candidates and to use every honorable means to secure their election.

R. J. Avison supported, and said he

thought the fight should be made on the single issue of Free Wheat, so that it might be practically a referendum on the subject.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$849.00
J. G. Caterson	20.00
E. R. Sutherland	50.00
	\$919.00

What are the aims which are at the same time duties? They are the perfecting of ourselves, the happiness of others.—Kant.

German power is rapidly waning. I am convinced of this, and so is every man at the front, that so far as the western front is concerned we have got the upper hand definitely.—Mr. Redmond.

For the FIFTH Time Studebaker Sets NEW Standards of Value in a NEW Studebaker that gives

STILL MORE conveniences
STILL MORE beauty of design
STILL MORE roominess everywhere
STILL MORE refinement of mechanical design
The same POWERFUL motor
And the SAME sterling quality in every detail
at a REDUCED PRICE!



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Much more room for the driver has been gained by removing the gas tank from the cowl to the rear and moving the cowl-board upward and slightly ahead of its former position.

More room has also been gained in the tonneau by moving the front seats forward a few inches and making them adjustable to the passengers' personal comfort.

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Changes have also been made in the design of the car which greatly enhance its graceful lines. The fenders, for instance, have been made heavier, deeper and richer, following the curves of the wheels more closely. And with the gas tank hung on the rear, the whole car has a substantiality of appearance that is very attractive.

—NEW Conveniences

mark the car throughout. Especially the gas tank in the rear and the reliable Stewart Vacuum System set on the intake manifold. This insures positive feed at all times.

Clutch and brake pedals are longer by 3 inches, affording greater leverage and ease of control. The windshield is designed to overlap thus assuring complete protection in any storm. The switches, gauges, speedometer are all conveniently located on the cowl, lighted by an indirect system of lighting.

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Touring Car, 7-passenger. \$1165
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Series 17 FOUR
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And at the same time, —"because it's a Studebaker"—backed by this gigantic manufacturing institution, the same high quality of the car has been maintained. It has never been Studebaker's policy to reduce the quality of any product in order to reduce the price. That name of Studebaker has been a guarantee of QUALITY for too many years.

It is the MOST POWERFUL 4-cylinder car that has ever been offered at anywhere near the price. It is the FIRST 4-cylinder car to rival the flexibility of a SIX. And with the added convenience in the new model, it is the BIGGEST dollar-for-dollar value that the market has ever seen. See it at your local dealer's before you decide on any car. See how much a dollar will buy in a car—"because it's a Studebaker." Write for Series 17, Catalog.

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More than 207,000 Studebaker Cars now in use

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 8, 1916)

Wheat—At the close of the market on Saturday wheat prices showed a gain of about 1 cent per bushel, but during the week there were much larger fluctuations and the difference between the low and high points was 6 cents. There was a fair volume of trading in futures and cash wheat. There is an excellent demand for our grain for export, if shipping facilities were available. In fact, the transportation problem seems to be the only obstacle to a large volume of export business.

Oats—The oat prices remained firm during the week, with the same troubles in regard to oats shipments, as stated above regarding wheat. There is the demand for the oats if same could be shipped in any definite time.

Barley—Barley was quiet with practically nothing doing.

Flax—Flax continued to advance, showing a gain in prices of 8¢ cents for the week, due to an improved demand for flaxseed and the products thereof.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
January 4	121	121
January 5	122	122
January 6	121	121
January 7	120	120
January 8	121	120
January 10	120	120
Week ago	118	118
Year ago	134	135
Oats—		
January 4	45	
January 5	45	
January 6	46	
January 7	45	
January 8	46	
January 10	46	
Week ago	44	
Year ago	58	59
Flax—		
January 4	203	
January 5	207	
January 6	207	
January 7	209	
January 8	210	
January 10	210	
Week ago	201	
Year ago	156	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Jan. 8)

No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	\$1.24
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	1.25
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.25
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	1.25
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.23
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.23
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.20
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.19
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to run	1.20
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smut	1.18
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.21
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.19
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.16
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.17
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.17
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.11
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	1.15
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, smut	1.10
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, smut	1.12
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.19
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.03
Sample grade corn, 1 car, white	40
Ear corn, 1 car	45
Sample grade corn, 3 cars	34
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	43
Sample grade oats, 2 cars	42
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	43
Mill oats, 3 cars	36

No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	42
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	93
No. 4 barley, 1 car	71
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	70
Sample barley, 6 cars	68
Sample barley, 4 cars	72
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.24
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.24
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.26

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, January 7, 1916—	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard	80,344.50
1 Nor.	8,699,457.00
2 Nor.	3,850,044.00
3 Nor.	2,672,824.10
No. 4	1,454,714.10
Others	504,350.01
This week	19,305,284.20
Last week	16,578,971.20
Increase	2,726,313.00

1916 Wheat	
Oats	Flaxseed
1 C.W.	116,527.12
2 C.W.	3,392,617.01
3 C.W.	1,619,414.17
Ex. 1 Fd.	504,350.01
Others	1,459,409.31
This week	7,092,418.21
Last week	6,119,941.22
Increase	972,477.06

Barley	
Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	601,092.03
4 C.W.	331,120.33
Rej.	86,652.12
Feed	66,706.16
Others	186,695.22
This week	1,272,326.44
Last week	1,137,792.25
Increase	134,534.19

236 year's	
Wheat	Oats
total	280,514.46
This week	7,092,418.21
Last week	6,119,941.22
Increase	972,477.06

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1916 (lake)	308,000	159,800	
(rail)	571,200	236,524	67,104
1915 (lake)			
(rail)	219,449	62,164	4,498

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending January 7, 1916—	
Wheat	Oats
Ft. William and Pt.	
Arthur Ter.	19,305,284
Depot Harbor	397,419
In vessels in Can.	
Ter. Harbors	7,334,045
Total	27,036,748
At Buffalo and Duluth	17,676,382
Total this week	44,713,130
Total last week	43,789,043
Total last year	15,163,322

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending January 5 there was in store at the interior terminal elevator at Saskatoon: Wheat, 1,127,760.50 bushels; oats, 55,195.30 bushels; barley, 698.16 bushels; and flax, 20,720.29 bushels. There was shipped by rail from this elevator during the week under review 49,926.20 bushels of wheat and 3,244.14 bushels of oats. In the elevator at Moose Jaw there was: Wheat, 83,969.40 bushels; oats, 39,516.06 bushels; barley, 6,882.24 bushels; and flax, 3,415.30 bushels. During the week there was shipped by rail 7,056.50 bushels of wheat and 1,947.22 bushels of oats. It is interesting to note that during this same week 68,835.30 bushels of wheat were received.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Liberal receipts and the prospect of a big supply next week brought about a decline today in the price of hogs. Cattle quotations were almost nominal. Demand for sheep and lambs was good.

South St. Paul, Jan. 8.—After a mild downward dip at the start of the week, hog prices resumed the upward course noted last week and mounted to the highest position occupied since the opening of last November. Yet the receipts approximated 100,000 head and was of practically as large volume as the record supplies which arrived just before the holidays.

The receipts more than doubled the supply on sale here the preceding week, the sharp rise in prices of that period having invited increased liquidation. That this enormous number of swine was salable at gradually advancing rates attested the breadth of the demand.

Late business was mostly between \$6.50 and \$6.80, with the best mixed and heavy droves having best demand. The lighter sorts were much in evidence, as weight for the entire run averaged near 185 pounds. Pigs shared in the advance, and the latter half of the week such stock was disposed of in large quantities between \$5.75 and \$6.25.

Satisfactory disposal has been secured for the fat cattle offerings reaching the yards. Supplies of such stock were considerably larger numerically than during the previous week and somewhat larger than for the corresponding period last year.

Demand for stockers and feeders was not broad enough to enable sellers to move the increased supplies without some sacrifice after the first two days of the week.

Sheep and lamb values worked up 25 to 50 cents on small runs and strong news. Current rates are practically at record elevation for this season of the year, with native lambs quoted up to \$9.25, ewes at \$6.25 and wethers making \$7.00 occasionally. Few westerns came. Weighty and inferior kinds sold at usual discounts from above quotations, which were for the handy stuff.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—A few head over eleven hundred cattle arrived at the local stockyards today. While a strong demand came for coarse beef animals, trade for steers and heifers was only slightly improved from the day previous. Market values of coarse beef were firm, while those of butchers' steers and heifers were no more than steady with the declines of Monday.

Inquiry for milkers and springers of good quality came into the market and prices held. Choice brought \$80 to \$95, good \$70 to \$80 and medium \$60 to \$70. Operators had orders to fill. In the stocker department supplies were few and demands moderate, but sufficient to take up receipts at steady rates. Some fine 850 to 950 pound animals brought \$6.50 to \$6.75. The run of calves was light and prices held steady at \$8.00 to \$10.00 for good, with medium at \$6.00 to \$8.00 and common at \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Small meats were firmer, sheep selling up to \$7.75 and lambs as high as \$11.00. A greater proportion than previously sold at the outside rate. The range for nice lambs was \$10.00 to \$11.00, and for nice sheep ewes \$6.50 to \$7.75, with heavy and bucks at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Packers quoted \$9.00 fed and watered for swine, but some sold off cars at packers' plants at \$9.50; \$8.65 was quoted f.o.b. country points.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Jan. 8, were:—

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.16	\$1.24
2 Nor. wheat	1.13	1.21
3 Nor. wheat	1.09	1.17
3 white oats	.38	.43
Barley	.48-61	.66-73
Flax, No. 1	2.03	2.26
Futures—		
May wheat	1.21	1.23
July wheat	1.20	1.22

Calgary, Jan. 8.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports as follows:—Last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 165 horses, 420 cattle, 981 hogs, 3 sheep. This week's receipts were 115 horses, 603 cattle, 3,274 hogs, 112 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Four cars of cattle to New Westminster, one of hogs to New Westminster, nine of hogs to Moose Jaw, eight cars to Toronto and one to Victoria.

Cattle—We sold 1,280 lb. steers today at \$6.60 and cows at \$5.60 and the preference is for medium weight cattle. Average steers at 6 cents and 1,000 lb. stock steers at \$5.75. The demand for feeder steers is off a little, although there is continued keen enquiry for heifers, both yearling and two-year-olds.

Hogs—One car of very top hogs brought \$9.00 Thursday, but the market broke Friday owing to the morning's heavy receipts. Hogs sold at from \$8.85 to \$8.90, and it looks like lower prices for tomorrow and the early part of next week. Receipts of hogs were heavier this week than for the past five weeks.

Sheep—Top yearling wethers and lambs \$8.00 to \$8.25; ewes \$7.00.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows:—Cattle, 322; calves, 15; hogs, 3,567; and sheep, 50.

Cattle—Receipts are small and the demand is appreciably better for almost all classes of stock. Nothing really choice is on sale and few have been good enough to command \$6.50 to \$6.75. This is not by any means the highest price obtainable if some good animals were offered for sale. No local demand is apparent for oxen and bulls, but an Eastern buyer on the market is picking this class of stock up at almost steady prices. Stockers and feeders would sell well to be shipped West.

Hogs have been scarce during the past week. The market has held steady at 9 cents. Rumors of lower prices come from the packers, but as long as Eastern demand continues hogs will sell up well.

Sheep and lambs are practically absent from the market, but best lambs are quotable at \$8.25 to \$8.50 and best sheep \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that dairy butter still continues scarce. New laid eggs are coming in very fast and the price is likely to take a big drop. Potatoes are a shade dearer. Cream has advanced, but milk remains unchanged. There is a fair demand for live poultry, but the birds will now be graded. Dressed hogs lights are worth 12 to 12½ cents per pound, heavier 10 to 11 cents and the price is likely to advance.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—The amount of butter from the farms is quite small, but no change in prices is offered by dealers this week. Fancy dairy butter sells at 24 to 26 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents per pound and good round lots are 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of eggs shipped from collections made at the country stores continues very poor. It doesn't pay to trade eggs. Shipments received are strictly candled. Rejects are plentiful and after these are thrown out the remainder is bought for 25 cents per dozen. New laid eggs are becoming somewhat more plentiful, but the quantity is not at all sufficient to supply the demand. Dealers will pay 40 to 45 cents per dozen for all new laid.

Milk and Cream—There is no change this week in the prices for milk and cream. Sweet cream delivered is 40 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream is 37 cents per pound of butterfat delivered and milk is \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Potatoes—On account of the lack of demand for potatoes little change is likely to take place in the price for some time. Potatoes may be becoming scarcer, but supplies are hard to get at this time of the year in any case on account of frost damage. Consequently dealers are offering the same price, namely, 50 cents per bushel.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 4 to 10 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	WHEAT	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No 3	BARLEY	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Ref.
Jan. 4	115	113	108	105	96	86	76	40	37	37	35	31	31	31	61	56	48	195	192		
5	116	113	109	106	96	86	76	40	37	37	36	35	35	35	61	56	48	199	196		
6	116	113	109	106	97	87	77	41	38	38	37	36	36	36	61	56	48	199	196		
7	114	112	103	105	97	87	77	40	37	37	36	35	35	35	61	56	48	201	198		
8	116	113	109	106	98	88	78	38	38	38	37	36	36	36	61	56	48	203	200		
10	115	112	109	105	97	87	77	41	38	38	37	36	36	36	61	56	48	210	207		
Week ago	113	110	105	102	93	83	73	39	36	36	35	34	34	34	63	58	49	192	189		
Year ago	129	126	122	119	115	110	105	55	53	53	52	51	51	51	60	65	60	110	116		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto Jan. 4	Calgary Jan. 8	Chicago Jan. 8	St. Paul Jan. 8	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary Jan. 7	Saskatoon Jan.	Regina Jan.	Brandon Jan.
	Jan. 10	Year Ago						Jan. 10	Year Ago				
Cattle													
Choice steers	\$ 6.50-6.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 7.50-7.90	\$ 6.10-6.60	\$ 4.35-5.50	\$ 7.00-8.75	Butter (per lb.)						
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	7.00-7.50	6.00	6.35-8.10	3.75-7.25	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	24c	35c		35c	30c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.50	6.50-7.00		6.35-8.10	3.75-7.25	No. 1 dairy	21c-25c	21c	27c-30c		30c	25c
Best fat cows	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.50	6.75-8.85	5.00-5.50	3.10-8.40	4.25-6.75	Good round lots	21c-23c	18c	25c		25c-28c	25c
Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.75		3.10-8.40	4.25-6.75	Eggs (per doz.)						
Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-3.75	1.50-5.50	4.35-5.00	3.10-8.40	4.25-6.25	Subject to candling	25c	26c		30c	35c	30c
Choice heifers	5.75-6.25	5.25-6.00	7.15-7.50	5.50-5.10		4.25-6.25	New Laid	40c-45c	35c-50c	47c-50c	40c	50c-60c	40c
Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.50	6.25-7.00	3.00-4.50		4.25-6.25	Potatoes						
Common and medium bulls		4.25-4.50	5.50-6.00			3.50-5.00	In sacks, per bushel, new	50c	55c-60c	60c	45c	75c	50c
Best feeding steers	5.40-5.60	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.00		4.25-7.00	Milk and Cream						
Best stocker steers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.70	6.00-6.50			4.00-6.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	35c-37c			
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$60-\$75			Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	37c	28c	30c-34c			32c
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50		\$55-\$80			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.50	\$2.25	5c per lb. of butter-fat			
Hogs													
Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$8.85	\$9.35	\$8.85	\$6.70-\$7.05	\$6.70	Dressed Poultry						
Heavy hogs	\$6.25-\$7.00	\$5.75					Chickens	17c	12c		14c-16c	23c	16c
Stags	\$4.50	\$1.00-\$1.50					Fowl	13c-14c	9c-10c		12c-16c	16c-18c	12c
							Ducks	15c	12c		12c-16c	18c-20c	14c
							Geese	15c			12c-16c	18c-20c	16c
							Turkeys	19c	16c-16c		18c-22c	22c-25c	16c
Sheep and Lambs													
Choice lambs	\$8.50	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$10-\$11	\$8.00-\$8.25	\$3.00-10.40	\$8.00-\$9.50	Hay (per ton)						
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$6.50-\$7.75	\$7.00	\$3.90-\$7.50	\$5.00-\$6.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14			\$18	
							No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9	\$11	\$12	\$12.00
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$15	\$14	\$10		
							No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$10-\$11			\$10	

OATS!

We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MAN.

CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY!

Hens—Any size	12½c
Roosters	8c
Spring Chickens	15c
Turkeys—8 lbs. and up	18c
Turkeys—Less than 8 lbs.	15c
Ducks	11c
Geese	10c

Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LIMITED

Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	12-13c
Young Ducks	14c
Turkeys	15c
Geese	13c
Spring Chickens, Best Market Prices	

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Alkens St., WINNIPEG

FISH!

**FROZEN — SALTED
SMOKED**

Buy your Winter Supply from an Established House. We sell fish all the year round.

Every variety. Ask for our price list.

City Fish Market
Winnipeg, Man.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

Davis Produce Co.

P. O. BOX 203

THE PAS - Manitoba

WHITEFISH FRESH CAUGHT

6 cents per pound F.O.B. Winnipeg. No extra charge for bags or boxes. We sell any quantity. Special prices for carlots. Prompt shipment. Cash must accompany orders.

We Can Supply All Kinds of Fish. Write Us.

STEPHANSON FISH COMPANY
247 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

Raw Furs

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.
233 KING STREET - WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM

At the Irrigation Congress at Bassano, Alta., on November 23-25, the late President Speakman, of the U.F.A., gave an address showing that, as a result of his investigation the farmers in the Lethbridge irrigated district were well pleased, but in the Gleichen-Strathmore district there was "almost unanimous discouragement and dissatisfaction." A report of this convention was published in The Guide of December 8. The irrigation committee of Strathmore has forwarded the following additional report of the discussion at the congress:

During the discussion which followed Mr. Speakman's address, the farmers pointed out that their trouble had come from the heavy gumbo subsoil not allowing the excess moisture to escape, and that it had increased the growth of straw and retarded the maturity of the grain to such an extent that it was either damaged or ruined by frost.

Mr. Stocton, superintendent of operation for the C.P.R., stated that the trouble was that the farmers had not irrigated in the proper manner and at the proper time. When questioned as to the least amount of water which could be applied to a well prepared seedbed with the amount of water supplied by the C.P.R. irrigation contract for a quarter section of land, Mr. Stocton admitted that 7 inches to 8 inches of water was as little as would be absorbed in getting the water over a well prepared field of grain, but advised the rotation of water so as to provide a larger head of water. When questioned as to the least amount which could be applied by using the largest head of water which could be handled to advantage, he stated that four inches would be as little as could be used under the most favorable circumstances.

When questioned as to the proper time to apply the water, he stated that ordinarily the latter part of May or the early part of June would be the proper time.

When asked how the farmer was to know when he began his irrigating if he was to get the amount of rainfall during the remainder of June, July and August that had come during that part of the season in 1914, or the amounts which came during the same period in 1915, Mr. Stocton was unable to make any reply.

To Make Money

Mr. Dennis took the matter up at this point, and after giving a history of the conditions leading up to the construction of their irrigation system, stated that when they came to the time when they were prepared to put settlers upon the land, they had gone out on the basis of getting the settlers and had succeeded in getting them. He stated that they had sent their agents out to every part of the world, and had given them instructions like unto those given the proverbial son by the father who sent him out to make money, "to make it honestly if he could, but to make money."

He also called attention to the fact that the farmers had asked the government for a reclassification of their lands, and then had refused to be bound by the reclassification when it was completed.

The farmers pointed out that the basis on which the reclassification was made was supplied by the C.P.R., and provided that all lands which lay below the point of delivery and could have the water put over them with an expenditure of \$8 per acre should be classed as irrigable.

The farmers had not been consulted in this matter, and they had refused to accept a reclassification which would place an additional burden of \$8 per acre on their lands beyond the contract purchase price.

As supplied by
W. D. TREGO,
Acting Chairman of Farmers'
Combined Irrigation Committee.

KITCHEN SQUABBLES

Master of the house (to complaining servant)—"Dear, dear, James, I'm tired of these continual kitchen squabbles."

Servant—"Well, sir, 'ow would you like to be called an addle-headed old idiot, supposin' you wasn't one, sir?"

Wheat and Oats

are in strong demand for special shipment. Write us before loading for best destination and secure advantage of any premiums that are going. Careful checking of grade, liberal advances, prompt adjustments.

Established 1857

Licensed and Bonded

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Track Buyers

Commission Merchants

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

We pay the highest cash prices (without middleman's profits) for all your farm produce

Butter	Eggs	Poultry
Dressed Meats	Hides	
Wool	Hay	Wood

Livestock in Car Lots handled on a Commission Basis. All Farmers should patronize an institution such as this, which is controlled and operated by farmers.

Farmers' & Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MAN.

Fresh Fish!

Strictly fresh caught fish are now arriving from the Lake. Now is your opportunity to lay in a supply at fisherman's prices

No. 1 Small White Fish	.05
Halibut	.08½
Salmon, Red	.10½

Cash with order. **PRICES GUARANTEED FOR 10 DAYS.** Place your order now.

THE CONSUMERS FISH CO.
WINNIPEG MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted



The picture shows a section of our yard and the manager and some of his assistants. Here a very large proportion of Western Canada's live poultry coming to Winnipeg is handled. It always presents a scene of business activity. The growth of our business is phenomenal and can be attributed solely to

Prompt Remittances. Highest Prices

We have paid thousands of dollars to the farmers of Western Canada, and the service we render to shippers almost invariably establishes a permanent customer. Send us a trial shipment today and see for yourself.

We Guarantee to Pay You Prices Quoted Below:

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Live Hens	12c	Ducks	14c
Spring Chickens	14c	Turkeys	16c
Roosters	11c	Geese	13c

Write today and let us know how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. **YOU RUN NO RISK IN SHIPPING TO US.** **ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR**

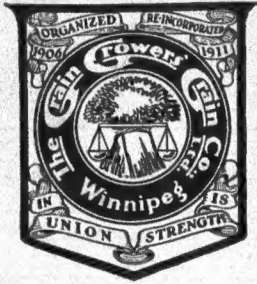
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.

91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

"MAKING MONEY FROM SEED GRAIN"

Any farmer having seed grain for sale should have a copy of the above booklet which The Guide has prepared. It contains a complete summary of the handling and marketing of seed grain. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



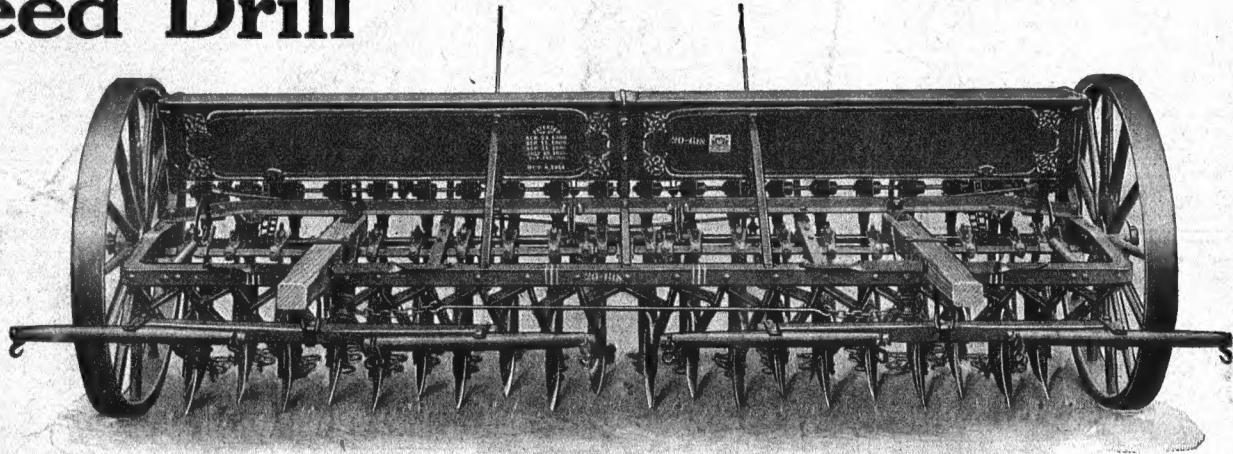
Another Big Crop For the Empire and Her Allies

**Is Assured only by Every Farmer making Ample Preparations for Rapid
Work and Real Good Work when Spring Opens**

The Seed Drill

And the Hired Man

There's as much difference in drills as there is in hired men. They all work, but some do it right, while others do it any way but right. The **G.G.G. Imperial Drill**, like the good hired man, does its work right. Only the best materials available are put into our Shoe, Single Disc and Double Disc Drills. Levers are handy for the operator and each drill is so equipped that even a somewhat incapable man can do better work than he would with an ordinary drill. And besides, actual tests have proven that the draft on **G.G.G. Imperial Drills** is lighter than the draft on drills of other make of the same size and seeding the same depth. This is an important factor at all times, but more so now since both horse power and hired men may be scarce this spring. Study the points



Following are our Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg:

No. 16.	Shoe Drill . . .	\$ 86.70	Single Disc . .	\$ 92.10	Double Disc . .	\$ 99.55
No. 20.	Shoe Drill . . .	104.65	Single Disc . .	111.50	Double Disc . .	120.75
No. 22.	Shoe Drill . . .	112.10	Single Disc . .	119.55	Double Disc . .	129.85

Shoe Drills are equipped with Three- or Four-Horse Eveners; Disc Drills with Four-Horse Hitch, Two Poles and Drag Chains. **Press Wheels** are supplied at **\$3.15** a pair. **Seat and Attachments \$3.15 extra.**

about our drill before you buy, or place your order now for early delivery.



38.50

G.G.G. Disc Harrows - -

No doubt some of your land must be disced before you put in the seed. You can't afford to fritter away time or do a poor job with an old fashioned worn out disc. You want to make every moment count once spring opens—make every hour count for the most in preparing a real good seed bed. Get one of our disc harrows.

Bearings are dirt proof and oil tight. Standards are set near the convex side and shaped to follow the slant of the disc, allowing most clearance and giving least chance to gather trash.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

No. 33.	14x16	\$38.50	No. 34.	16x16	\$41.00
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Use the FANNING MILL

No matter how well your land is prepared and no matter what the seeding capability of your drill, you must sow good clean seed if you want the biggest and best crop. The fanning mill has been used altogether too little in Western Canada. Get rid of the weed seeds and the weak grains before you sow.

The **G.G.G. Fanning Mill** is made specially for us in one of America's best fanning mill factories and has stood the test all over the Northwest. It is built from selected hardwood, steel rod and bolted, and every machine is tested by experts before it leaves the factory. Each mill is equipped with automatic lever feed, easily controlled by the operator. Our Bagger Attachment has double delivery and direct drive makes it run easy.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg, including gangs for Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax

No. 10.	Sieves 24 ins. wide.	\$23.00	with Bagger . . .	\$ 32.00
No. 12.	Sieves 32 ins. wide.	30.00	with Bagger . . .	39.00
No. 47.	Sieves 48 ins. wide.	80.00	with 8-ft. Bagger	100.00

Power Attachments, Extra, \$2.90

Write us about plows, harrows, cultivators, gas engines, wagons, etc., etc., or about coal, flour, wire fencing, lumber and other general commodities needed on your farm.

IF YOU HAVEN'T SOLD ALL YOUR GRAIN, SHIP US YOUR NEXT AND EVERY CAR. WE WILL LOOK AFTER IT RIGHT. TOP PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
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Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
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